E LIBERATOR:

HED EVERY FRIDAY, W. Williams, General Agent :

SLAVERI OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHIL

Il remittances are to be made, and

hessel to the capital of six months.

18-8250 per annum, payable in ad190 at the expiration of six months.

and communications must be rost PAID

may see a laking less than a square will

make see for forts, cone square for \$100.

Issue Krape, the late publisher, his interest in the subscription-list

meeting of this Society, held in the

ctably attended,) among other elles delivered on the occasion was the

Abbey-street, Dublin, (which was nu-

talented colored countryman, C L.

s Lenox Remond, a gentleman of col-

es received with the loudest marks of He said—la rising to make some re-great cause which has brought us to-

preface them with one request: it is, whom I am surrounded will do me the

to utter a few sentiments

on which are grounded the proposed, and the facts to

ything which may fall from me ted to any one sect or portion of

d, but that my words are designed to

the plorious cause, to the advoca-

er to the cause of liberty, by his own or ranks. (Hear, hear.) I mean not

s, there are many wise and good men se most cordially with us, and whose

as they think of the heartless ernelty e slave is victimised; but keenly though s wrangs, and deeply though they regret

her are deterred from taking an active forts now making to restore him to the from the mistaken and most infatua-

their assistance and co-operation could service. This is a fatal error, and

which I cannot too emphatically fore-Hear, and cheers.) It is the proud pre-limen—even of the most lowly and un-

conduce in their own persons to the the mered cause of liberty and toler-it in words only that we should testieedom, and detestation of oppres ry easy to come here and pass resolu the one, and condemnatory of the le advance will be made towards free our resolving, unless we take care

or, and practice of our lives shall th our professions. How fondly do l aghout the wide extent of your coun-acced to regard the subject in this

nodel the practice of their lives ac-stand here to advocate a cause which, a, should be, and ever has been, dear

heart—the cause of liberty. Nor do I ask from any Irishman that which I always most willingly and delightfully

est of suffering humanity—the obser-d direct to you are the observations of

will forget complexion, and that uth is naked to their ears, that

et not as one of color, but of kind

nerits of which are to be decided

Our love of freedom, our ex-

the skin, but rather one the test be the nature and character of the slaved. Enough! he is a man, and

ir own individual principles, but also adheavealy principle which we draw whence all we have of noble and of

the source of holy writ. This is hich sways the mind of the society

seat-such, too, I feel assured is the e society I address; and while we can, ke such an averment, there is not a

merica-there is not a slaveholder

principle to be good. They ac-

their promotion of slavery. We,

e, I grieve to say, who are deterred

ideration of this subject through a vain ight that the question is an elaborate ted one, and that in the discussion of it

no complication in the matter.

words only-liberty or slavery

es before us, clear, straight, and unwarped that firth and justice. The question is re-

and holy, and who loathe and execrate

hateful and infamous, ought to come speak the sentiments of their hearts, the few things I had intended to give ut-

prefatory to the facts I will briefly lay seconding the resolution commended -after which I will take occasion to

tion in connexion with that brought

n now before us—namely, that of sla-is in the United States—is probably used and importance than that of the

her may partly in consideration of mine they may partly for their own sake. (Hear.) for one thing more than another, on the

LIOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VI .-- NO. 47.

IRELAND. Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society.

It does him great eredit.

two years from the first of Janudirection and supervision of a com-tine fallowing gentlemen: Frax-the Philarica, Ellis Gray Lon-

telsting to the pecuniary concerns

hes CLEANSED AND REPAIR in the Neatest Style, and the Shortest Notice. respectfully solicits the notice of a share of the public patronage, ' gratefully received.

BOARDERS will be rec

BOARD. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRANKL

HRROR OF LIBERTY.

pectfully inform my friends and consultation of eminent physicians Mott, have given the opinion

of Liberty, 251 Elizabeth st et. 6th, 1841. and subscribers who are in an me, are quested to make paym

ti-Slavery Wafers.

HED, and for sale at No. 25, avery Wafers, designed for They constitute a valuable adlected with great care. single, 25 sheets for one dollar.

NSON AND G. F. WHIT ENCE between O. Johnson hite, a minister of the n appendix. For sale at 25 G delphia, New-York and Provide HT and WRONG

Difficults of the United States of Great Britain; by John A.S. at No. 25 Cornhill Price 183-6 erator for 1840.

nd volumes of the Liberator o. 25 Cornhill. To those wing a complete file, the pres

AND THE MAN. ington-street, by Saxton & Po

ild Flowers, washington street, by SAX

Wanted. years of age to live with a fa

to WM. C. NELL, 25 Cort 15, who has recently been

v miles from the city, an appreking business. Two or three the country. y and industrious habits is in One in a printing-office was of Wm. C. Nell, 25, Cornid

ENT'S TRAVELLING tensive and well to cessary for comfor t low prices at JORDANS

F THE LIBERATOR. -Alvan Ward, Ashburn Wm. Adams, Pawtucket Wm. Adams, Pacetuckt;
-George S. Gould, Harrieck
eorge W. Henson, Brooklys;
-John S. Hall, East-lian,
er Johnson, New-York G.
illham; -James C. Fuller,
arker, Peru; -Thomas Mc.

Acker, Peru.

1. C. Howell, Alleghang;

M. Preston, West Goes;

M. Preston, West Goes;

M. Phomas Peart, Enterprint

Russellville;

Russellvi

OST MASTER GENERAL.

il.— A Postmaster may co he publisher of a newspal of a third person, and fran mself. nit money should alway com it is to be credited.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

of whose exertions in behalf of will not be felt and appreciated progressing as rapidly in this holy odd wish to progress; but I know grence that there is wanting, on the ple of Ireland, England, and Scotland, harough conviction of the service and each individual man may, in his own

tion of truth and humanity. (Cheers.) Some there fit may not be surmounted, no space of ocean so

BOSTON, FRIDAN

IN CASE OF THE PARTY OF THE

season now before us—namely, that of slatexish in the United States—is probably remonsted and importance than that of the last named voluments and importance than that of the last named voluments are in the United attended to slaves, but also because the state number of slaves, but also because the last named of slaves but also because the last number of slaves, take their cue (so to use the last number of slaves, take their cue (so to use the last number of slaves, take their cue (so to use the last number of slaves, take their cue (so to use the last number of slaves, take their cue (so to use the last number of slaves, take their cue (so to use the last number of slaves, take their cue (so to use the last number of slaves, take their cue (so to use the last number of slaves, take their cue (so to use the last number of slaves, take their cue (so to use the last number of slaves, the last of the wise and of this I feet assured, that presons in my own country are deterred from the presons in my own country are deterred fr



BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1844.

Yesterday evening, a lecture on slavery was devered, to a crowded and respectable audience, in ne Assembly-room, Commercial Buildings, Belfast, Mr. Charles Lenox Remond, of Massachusetts ited States. He was introduced to the meeting James Stanfield, Esq., the warm and untiring friend of the bondman, in every clime. Mr. Re-mond dwelt, at considerable length, and with much mond dwelt, at considerable length, and with much cloquence, on the condition of slaves in America, the wretched state of existence to which they are doo med by their unfeeling task-masters, the horrors of the traffic in human flesh carried on in that country, and the prospects of such amelioration in the try, and the prospects of such amelioration in the dividend, \$1,181,702. try, and the prospects of such amelioration in the American Constitution, as would blot out the stain American Constitution, as would blot out the stain of slaveholding from the statutes of the 'great republic,' to the fundamental principles of which he she wed it to be entirely opposed. In support of his arguments, the lecturer quoted extracts from popular works on slavery, published in the United States. Mr. Remond spoke warmly of the philanthropic extensions of the Anti-Slavery Society, for the total extinction of the gigantic evil to which it is opposed, and hoped to see is efforts well supported, and crowned with success. The truth and aptitude of

seven! Whereas, if the ratio of representation based upon free population only, their number would

Keep it before the People—That the distribution of the revenue, from the sale of the public lands, say \$3,000,000 per annum, is made according to the electoral vote, instead of the free population. So that the slave States receive, for a free population less than half in number to those of the free States, twice as much of the revenue, in proportion to the

The injustice of this division may be clearly seen,

VERMONT.—Joh

VERMONT.—Joh

VERMONT.—Joh

T. Robinson, North strisburg.

Massacrusktts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;

Massacrusktts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;

C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring, Reld;—WAS. S. B. Ives, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Jainh V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richiae C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Isaac A. stin, Nantucks;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worzster;—Wm. C. Stone, Waterloven;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn:—E. Bird, Tauntm; B. Freeman, Brewster;—R. F. Wollcut, Dennis;—George O. Harmon, Hazer-hill;—Joseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetoven;—John Clement, Townsend.

[LT] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

A. P. Rogers, Concord ;—Wil-Leonard Chase, Milford. ement, Woodstock :—Rowland

WHOLE NO. 568.

only tolerating it, but taking money belonging to hard-working men of the North, to pay southern men for their institution.

Keep it before the People—That the surplus revenue was distributed in the same way, in 1837, and no protest was entered by any man on the floor of

Keep it before the People-That for forty out of forty-eight years, slavery has had a President from her own territory.

Keep it before the People—That for thirty out of thirty-six years, we have had a slaveholding Speaker in the House of Representatives, who has the appointment of all the Committees.

Keep it before the People—That since 1830, there have been five appointments to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and every one

from slave States.

Keep it before the People—That the District of Columbia is the greatest slave mart in the world; and that on the pages of its statute-book, among other laws, bloody as death, stands unrepealed the following: 'A slave convicted of setting fire to a building, shall have his head cut off, and his body divided and hung up in the most public places.'—

See Laws of the District.

Keep it before the People—That such a law makes a model of our republic, for Prince Metternich to laugh at, and to give his public criminals the choice of working in the State mines for life, or being banished to the United States; and to know that they chose the former.—[See Brooks' Letters from Austria.

Keep it before the People—That from 1826 to 1828, six persons were sold for their jail fees, in the District of Columbia; and that on the 8th of February, 1836, eighty-two northern Congressmen voted 'that Congress ought not, in any way, interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.'

From the Philanthrepist.

THE ORTHODOX CABINET. President Tyler is careful to let it be known how pure are the members of his cabinet. John C. Spencer, the new Secretary of War, was charged with abolitionism; the Ma-disonian comes out and declares that Mr. Spencer had nothing to do with the Virginia controversy, and is untainted, in the slightest degree, with abolitionism.' That is to say, he utterly eschews the golden rule, and thinks the Declaration of Independnce nonsense.

A PHENOMENON. Judge Reid is a great favorite with the party which, in this state, seems to have sworn implacable hatred against the friends of libersworn implacable natrea against the friends of interty. His voice has never been raised against American slavery—his influence is thrown against those who are struggling by peaceful means to overthrow it. Judge Reid is President of the Irish Repeal Asit. Judge Reid is President of the Irish Repeal Association, and, we learn from the Catholic Telegraph, is about addressing a letter to O'Connell, the 'Liberator,' enclosing a draft for one hundred pounds, collected in this city. But what thinks the Enquirer of an immaculate American democrat, corresponding with that vile, Irish abolitionist, Daniel O'Connell, than whom no one has uttered more dreadful denunciations against four southers head readful denunciations against 'our southern breththis fact; democrations against 'our southern brethren' to note this fact; democrats of Cincinnati, ready almost to go to the devil for the sake of putting down abolitionism, writing letters, and sending donations to a man who stands the world-chief of abolitionists!

A HAPPY ESCAPE. A man, his wife, and two children, were arrested several weeks since, as fugitives from labor. It seems they belonged to E. B. Reeder, of Cincinnati, the same individual we B. Reeder, of Cincinnati, the same individual we spoke of some time ago, as hunting his slaves in the negro pen, during the riots. Mr. Reeder is a citizen of Cincinnati, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Were public sentiment what it ought to be, our laws would disfranchise every citizen of this State holding slaves in another State, as guilty of an infamous crime.

The fugitives were taken before Judge Long, of Elyris, and, after a hearing of the case, set at liberty, on the ground that the Black Law requires that the claim shall be made by the owner of the slaves, or his agent, and that the man who made the affida-vit did not state in it, or offer any proof that he was the slaveholder's agent. Good! The colored pea-ple went to Canada, and nobody, we are sure, will pity E. B. Reeder.

THE EFFECTS OF THE MOB. Our friends tell us that the most salutary effects throughout the State have followed the late mob in this place. Some of our bitterest opposers have been conciliated, public attention has been aroused, and slumbering abolitionists have been electrified. Thus may it ever be.

CRUELTY. The following is from the N. O. Bee of Oct. 7;

Cruel Treatment of an infant Slave. Josephine Bonne, f. w. c. was brought yesterday before Record-er Bertus, charged with having cruelly treated her slave Mary. His honor went into a minute investigation slave Mary. His honor went into a minute investigation of the circumstances attending this complaint, and, assisted by Dr. Valetti, made a personal examination of the child. Her body was most shamefully abused, being covered with severe stripes and boils of clotted blood from head to foot, evidently showing a most outrageous mal-treatment on the part of her mistress. The case being thus clearly proved, his Honor remanded the prisoner for trial before the criminal court, and fixed the amount of bail at \$500. Will she be punished? We doubt it, when we

see in the respectable papers of New-Orleans, such advertisements as the following:

From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 30. \$5 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Thursday last, the 14th inst. the colored boy George, aged about 26 years; had on when he left a pair of blue cottonade pantaloons, and white shirt; very dark complexion, a yoke around his neck, with no horns, and a scar on his forchead. Any person that will lodge him in any of the city jails, or deliver him at my residence, at the corner of Prytanea and Urania-streets, will receive the above reward. Captains of vessels and stem boats are cautioned against harboring said slave, under the severest penalty of the law.

BRIDGE PHILLIPS.

BRIDGE PHILLIPS, Corner Prytanea and Urania-streets.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, Sept. 30. \$10 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscribers, on the 15th of last month, the negro man Charles, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; red complexion, has had the upper lid of his right eye torn, and a sear on his forehead; speaks English only, and stutters when spoken to; had on when he left, an iron collar, the prongs of which he broke off before absconding. The above reward will be paid for the arrest of said slave.

W. E. & R. MURPHY.

From the N. O. Bee, Oct. 5. Ran away from the residence of Messrs. F. Duncom & Co., the negro Francois, aged from 25 to 30 years, about 5 feet 1 inch in height; the upper front teeth nre missing; he had chains on both of his legs, dressed with a kind of blouse made of sackcloth. A proportionate reward will be given to whoever will bring him back to the bakery, No. 74, Bourbon-street.

pied to estimate l realth and enjoymen on the people that p is the source of taxa: fountain of wretch hed to the earth by ture, and their cries is they become obedi allow themselves appetites, their lusts mbition, their secti superstition and f

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nse of that term. foolishness with God. inseparable companio degrade none, the m of political economic of God is, at best, but sible artifice. To a perity to a nation in ple,-in one word mething worse than ws of the material be gathered from the o unhinge the mora pose that a great the original plan banishment of sin perity, the establishiness, the fruition of y, will put away the roment, the burden and fill the earth wi mall treatise on thi ery of the United oms,' has just been padjutor, Charles S

ion. The author use of radical and ance, but on var ve this little pampl een made in the nization of the t time. This, it is but it will general liment. Mr. Simmers, that 'righteous at sin is a reproac s a truth that neitl er has been able t ded by their cou nd eminent lawy but it is the law o very different fro upon shifting sand blest preacher intry than a con

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regeneration of ad the truth mus ch and Babylo It is certain that things, or to to the wicked." We quote, ittle treatise : national prospect one ray of hop ory associations is a few years part h some of our mand shall me fail ese works of malast restige of he

all make other e number. In friends of our alcrested in ar exposition of ion of the p city at 25, at Crucker & ets. by the sold in twenty

Third Part can the thir of principle

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16 votes. The
representative officer votes. y one of the whig or the ly, the demo aving exactly

Speech of George Th In a Debate at the India House, London, July 16th, in relation to the case of the persecuted yet noble

Raja of Sattara, in India. Sir, I cannot permit the amendment before the Sir, I cannot permit the amendment before the Chair to be put without offering a few remarks. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the fate of the learned gentleman's motion, I am thankful this discussion has taken place. I feel convinced that wherever the proceedings of the last five days shall be read, the conviction will be produced that the Raja is an innocent man. (cheers.) The motion before the Chair, calls may want and darker it inconditions. the Chair calls upon you to declare it inexpedient to interfere in this matter. Doubtless the honorable Proprietors who have voted down the original more tion think it so. But, when the votes just given shall be analyzed, I think it will be thought somewhat to lessen the value of the decision that more than half who voted, were judges, witnesses, and jurors in their own case. (Hear, hear.) Sir, there is one feature in the debate now closing which I re-gard with peculiar satsfaction. It is, the manly, ingard with peculiar satsfaction. It is, the manty, independent, magnanimous conduct of your own servants on this occasion. (Very great applianse.) It has been a truly noble sight to see them, one after another, stepping forward to vindicate the honor you have assailed, and demand the justice you have denied. (cheers.) Why, Sir, the testimony of these gentlemen will amplified forestor every atom of the gentlemen will annihilate forever every atom of the rotten evidence and every fragment of the wretched sophistries by which it has been sought to justify or alliate the act of dethroning the Raja. (cheers.) Sir, among your trusty and invaluable servants (and you have many) let these noble men stand first. Would that the affairs of India might ever be administered by such men, and the natives ever have such advocates! First on the list of those who have given their unsolicited testimony, is the learned and cenerable Director who followed me in this debate. I must acknowledge, Sir, that from the moment I heard that gentleman deliver his opinion until now, I have not had the shadow of a doubt on my mind respecting the course we were bound to pursue. He argued that, as your own case against the Raja had broken down, it was altogether a work of superero-gation to proceed to a trial—that we were not called disposed of, and it only remained to inquire into the hest means of repairing the wrongs you had done. From that moment my mind has been made up, (cheers.) Sir, I put it to the conscience of every gentleman here, if the Ruja were now upon his gentleman here, if the Raja were in throne, dare you move a finger to dep such evidence as has been sifted in [Great cheering.] Nay, more, if the question was, whether you would go to trial with such a case, you would not at once say, no, and hasten to bury of sight the mass of corruption through which we have signt the mass of corruption through which we have been wading. [Renewed cheering.] Well, then, if the Raja ought never to have been deposed, and could not now, upon what is called the evidence before you, [evidence of nothing but the blood-guiltiness, and perjury of the Raja's enemies,] be de-throued, or even be put on his trial, why should he not be placed again upon the throne? [Cheers.] Had you justice and nobleness of mind enough to do this, it would be one of the best, as it would prove to be one of the wisest acts you ever performed. [cheers.] An Hon, Director was so perplexed to get rid of the ove, whelming test mony of the various political Residents at the Raja's Court, that he could find be a court of the court o political Residents at the Raja's Court, that he could find no other mode of escaping from the difficulty, than by declaring that they had all been taken in by the Raja. Though he had just before complimented one gentleman upon his great political sagacity and clear insight into the Raja's character, he nevertheless presently put all their heads together, and declared that they had every one of them been most egregiously cajoled. [Cheers and laugh-

Mr. WARREN said that the Residents themselve had furnished the evidence that they were cajoled,
Mr. Thourson proceeded—If any thing could
redeem the conduct of the Court of Directors from disgrace and infamy, it was the speech delivered from within the bar, during these discussions, by the Hon, and Gallant Director, Major-General Roberton. [Great cheering.]
Sir J. L. Lushington said he could not sit ther

to hear any man accuse the Court, of which he had the honour to be a member, of disgrace and infamy. [Cheers, and very general interruption.]
Mr. FIELDER was quite certain that the Hon. Pro-

prietor, Mr. Thompson, would not hesitate to retract the language which had been so very properly com-plained of. [Hear, hear] plained of. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Thompson had said nothing disrespectful

nothing irregular, nothing that he could not explain, and nothing that he felt himself called upon to retract. In using the words disgrace and infamy, he referred to the verdict, which he honestly believed

Mr. Thompson resumed. He granted the language he had used was strong, but the act fully jus-tified his prediction, and he would much rather be found among those, few though they were, who were hold enough to arraign the conduct of men, so well able to defend themselves as Honorable Directors, than among those who had cast the foulest stigmas upon an innocent and nelpiess man, and given him no opportunity whatever of clearing his character. [Loud cheers.] He was adverting, when called to order, to the inestimable speech of General Robertson; a speech which had taken out of the black arch of perjured evidence before them the very k fabric tumbling to their feet. That gallant Direc-tor had declared that upon such testimony he could not hang a dog. [Loud cheers.] General Lodwick had declared, when his brother Commissioners were putting the evidence they had taken into the official x, that it was vile rubbish, and on that floor h hal asserted his solemn conviction that the Raja was absolutely innocent. [Loud cheers.] The upright Director, Mr. Shepherd, whose dissent he had before eulogised, and would again, in stronger terms, if time allowed, had gone into a misterly analysis of the evidence, and sat down by procla ing his belief in the perfect innocence of the Raja [Cheers.] General Briggs had heard and read all Cheers. General Briggs and heard and read and that could be known of the Raja's case, and had proclaimed his conviction of the total worthlessness of the evidence, and of the entire guiltlessness of the Parawad cheers. Mr. Norris had ransacked the forty volumes of manuscript papers, and had gone twice through every page of the printed volumes, and arrived at the conclusion that the Raja was an innocent man. [Cheers.] Colonel Sykes, in his most able speech at the commencement of that day's proceedings, had sifted all that remain of untouched testimony, and had most minutely re-viewed the whole case, and sat down by returning, in the most solemn manner, the verdict-' Not gui ty, on my honor.' [Lond cheering.] Finally, Capt. Crogan had made himself master of the whole sub-Crogan had made himself master of the whole sub-ject—had, from the most pure motives, devoted himself to an examination of the merits of the case, and had arrived at so strong a conviction of the Raja's perfect innocence, that he had become his unbought representative, and had given himself to the noble work of obtaining, if it were possible, the justice which was his due. [Loud cheers.] Now, who were these men? Sir, in the first place, men in your own service and pay—men of sound judg-ment—men of unblemished honor: three of them returned Ambassadors from the Courtee State. returned Ambassadors from the Court of Sattaramen who, together, have observed the everyday life of the Raja for sixteen or seventeen years—men possessing the most intimate acquaintance with the native character—men who know the habits and pursuits of the venal instruments who have been employed to ruin the Reja; one of them, the presiding office, over the Compusion at which the ding officer over the Commission, at which the evidence upon which you have deposed the Raja was taken. These appear here to-day to declare upon their sacred honor their deep conviction of the Raja's innocence. [Loud cheers.] And who besides? Colonel Sykes, whose acuteness, caution, and strong sense of honor, all will admit; Mr. Norris, Chief. sense o Secretary in the political department at Bombay and Captain Crogan, a naval officer under you, of and captain Crogan, a naval omeer under you, or unblemished veracity. [Loud cheers.] Yet all these, you have ruled out of Court. You have despised their supplications in behalf of a suffering Prince. You have denied the prayer, which I hope you will not some day pregent on your corn behalf. you will not some day precent on your own behalf with a similar result. You have pertinaciously denied a hearing to the accused. [cheers.]
must repeat it; I had a high opinion of the in and moral courage of many of your servants, but the conduct of these distinguished men on this momentous occasion, has raised the body to which they belong immeasurably in my estimation. [Tremendous cheering.] But in proportion to the honor which will be awarded them—and too much can when which will be awarded them—and too much can never be bestowed—will be the regret, that when at your bar they asked for justice to an exiled Hinprince, they were sent empty away. [cheering.]

I object, strongly object to the amendment. And

Baltimore Jail -- Slatter's Slave-Prison.

The following extracts are taken from a letter published in the last Anti-Slavery Standard, from Oliver Johnson, who is now on a tour in Onio.

The following extracts are taken from a letter published in the last Anti-Slavery Standard, from Oliver Johnson, who is now on a tour in Onio.

On reaching Baltimore, September 13, at 3 o'clock, less the gold you have keen from him. He asks for a declaration of his innocence, and to be placed upon his throne. (Loud cheers.) His language is, 'Keep the dirty dust in my treasury, deck yourselves in the jewels of which you have spoiled me, but give me back my honor.' (Cheers.) But, no; you are aware that inquiry would lead, not to the conviction of the Raja, but to the confusion of his innocence, and would compel you to put him again upon the tarone from which, at the dark hour of midnight, you hurled him with such suspicious haste. (cheers.)

Now, Sir, I say holdly, that no inquiry is demanded, how the wild had been permitted to remain unefficed, as momentos of the unrighten own evidence against him falls to the ground, and the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he did. (Loud on the Raja, therefore, stant's where he di not on us to prove that he is not guilty, but upon you to prove that he is. This proof you have attempted. You have moved the whole machinery of your Bombay Presidency. You have sent to native States. You have ransacked the haunts of Goa. You have some the first was to the jail, which is situated on the outside the coates. On approaching the massive is no gate. us, and it has been shown to have been the filthiest, and most polluted mass of prevarication, perjury, and blasphemy, that was ever gathered out of the sewblasphemy, that was ever gathered out of the sew-ers of vice and profligacy, for the purpose of black-ening and destroying a human being. What then? If trial there must be, let it be the trial of those who have worked this iniquity, and are ripe for retribu-tion. (Cheers.) I demand from you the open proclamatian of the Raja's innocence. I demand from you the restoration of this fallen, but still exalted man, to the throne he graced. Had I fifty votes, I would without the still exalted the sti would withold them all, when an attempt is made to compromise or abate the claims of justice. I know of no honorable resting-place between justice and admirable imbecility. Most honorable attachment to treaties and pledges. You saw no difficulties in putting a traitorous villain on the throne, but you perable impediments to the restoration ed man. (Vehement applause.) it be, then, henceforth, let us call that principle, which supports even the throne of Deity itself, by some other name. (Applause.) Your justice, is istice of which you should enjoy an undisturbed and unenviable monopoly. (cheers.) Sir, the rock on which Sir James Carnac split, is now fully vision which Sir James Carnac spin, is now long visi-ble above the waters. When he prepared that cele-brated memorandum which has been so often al-luded to, and presented it for signature to the Raja, e doubtless thought he was about to manage the whole affair with unexampled dexterity, and win for himself the admiration and thanks of this body; but he knew not the man he had to deal with. The instrument was rejected, and the Raja was dethronnot because he was guilty, but because he would not sign away his honor. The very head and front of his offending hath this extent, no more. (Loud applace.) The Hon. Baronet, Sir Robert Campbell, has read a cote from Dr. Wilson, a most respectable, pious, and worthy man, and would have you believe that goliant cavaliers, upon prancing steeds, present ed by the Raja, were procla ming the treason of the Prince at the corners of the streets in Goa. [Loud laughter.] What a monstrou, and self-refuting story—not worthy of aught but a smile. Let me tell you a story out of a book in my hand, emittled, 'A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Fin. cial Interests of the Island of Ceylon. The passage which he was about to read, referred to the time when the colony was in the hands of the Dutch.

· Howover reluctant the different British collecto may be to admit the assertion, I can nevertheless state with confidence, that I have met with very few indeed who were not strongly influenced in their public conduct by the native head-men that were immediately conduct by the native head-men that were immediately under their command, and nearest to their persons. Collectors, and even Governors of the most distinguished talents, have been under that influence. Governor Vender Graaff, who was represented by all to have been a superior character among those who have ruled Ceylon, was most grossly deceived by his first Modilear, Abesinga. This man was carrying on first Modilear, Abesinga. This man was carrying on a false correspondence between the Governor and Petally never brought to a conclusion, many presents were interchanged on both sides. Those from the Governor were always, as customary, the most costly. When the expectations of Mr. Vander Graff were raised to the highest, waiting the conclusion of a very fivorable treaty. Abesinga happened to die; and to the great surgeign and protificing of

the great surprise and mortification of the Governor, the whole of his correspondence with the Candian minister was found in Abesinga's desk, and the pres-

That, in the opinion of this Court, his Highness the ex-Raja of Sattara is innocent of the charges brought against him, of having entertained treasona-ble designs against the British Government, or of othentire restitution of all his rights, tion for all his wrongs. (Cheers.)

Correction.

daring wickedness is daily enacted in our land, by and with the consent of the sovereign people. When will the American people obey the command of Jehovah, Break every water and late the command of Jehovah, Break every water and late the command of Jehovah, Break every water and late the command of Jehovah. hovah, 'Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free?' - Protectionist.

The Wrong Car.—You are in the wrong car, was said to us by that high and efficient officer, the ticket receiver on the Newark and Jersey city train, when he ordered us to walk through to the other car. We attempted to comply with his mandate, when a gentleman of the first respectability, an eminent merchant in Pearl, near Wall street, said to him, there is sufficient room, and down he sat beside us. We take the gentleman above alluded to to he a christian—her stitled to the said of the said on the said on the said to him, there is sufficient room, and down he sat beside us. We take the gentleman above alluded to to he a christian—her stitled to the said of t The Wrong Car .- You are in the wrong car, was he ordered us to walk through to the other car. We attempted to comply with his mandate, when a gentleman of the first respectability, an eminent merchant in Pearl, near Wall street, said to him, there is sufficient room, and down he sat beside us. We take the gentleman above alluded to to be a christian,—he loves and fears his God, and will not find fault because He has caused out, he said, in a passion, 'D—n you, volve been taking notes; you've abused my confidence; when I let you in, I supposed you to be a gentleman, d—n you.' I told him I was not aware that he had any objection to a visitor's taking notes of whatever he found to interplace the property of the said, in a passion, 'D—n you, you've been taking notes; you've abused my confidence; when I let you in, I supposed you to be a gentleman, d—n you.' I told him I was not aware that he had any objection to a visitor's taking notes of whatever he found to interplace the property of the said, in a passion, 'D—n you, you've been taking notes; you've abused my confidence; when I let you in, I supposed you to be a gentleman, d—n you.' I told him I was not aware that he had any objection to a visitor's taking notes of whatever he found to interplace the property of the property of the said, in a passion, 'D—n you, you've been taking notes; you've abused my confidence; when I let you in, I supposed you to be a gentleman, d—n you.' I told him I was not aware that he had any objection to a gentleman above all you have a particular to the property of the propert cause He has caused one part of t'e human family to some memoranda of the story of the two girls from be clothed with a sable skin.—N. Y. Journal.

Frederick. He said that such a course was not al-

Baltimore Jail . . Slatter's Slave-Prison.

the Raja, therefore, stands where he did. (Loud mocracy of the South. The absence from the city cheering.) Sir, say what you will, and do as you of an anti-slavery resident, to whom I had been furwill, he is at this moment, in the eye of God, and of impartial men, the Raja of Sattara. The onus rests N-edles, of Philadelphia, and who would doubtless the mocracy of the sattara was to me a matter of the sattara was to me as the sattara was to me a matter of the sattara was to me as the sattara was to me a matter of the sattara was to me as the sattara was the sattara w

offered liberal rewards, indemnty, and distinctions, to those who would give evidence against him.—

You have brought the evidence so obtained before would permit a stranger to enter without a criminal's mittimus. 'Yes,' he replied, 'if you have relations in jail whom you desire to see.' 'Is this condition of admission an indispensable one?' I asked. He ssured me it was; and with a gruffness of manner which his occupation scemed well calculated to indmittance by applying to any other officer of the rison. I confess this was a sad disappointment to e; and if my stay in the city had not been to short to allow of another effort, I should have put in practice that excellent little maxim, which has often enabled a persevering man to surmount still greater obstacles—'try again.' As I stood before the gate through which, only ten or eleven years advocate of the oppressed had passed, to un-the punishment which has so often been injustice; while complaining of your injustice, I must lift up clean hands myself, or not at all.—
(cheers.) Oh, but you say, there are lions in the way. There are insurmountable difficulties. We have not the power to do right. Remember, our cast attending his incarceration, and then reflected upon the interesting chain of succeeding events advisable inheritify. Most honorable attachment, with which the historian of our cause will not fail to with which the historian of our cause will not fail to connect it, I was filled with admiration of the rare courage and unwavering faith of him who had been counted worthy to suffer persecution for Christ's sake, and with gratitude to God, who had caused that persecution to redound to the discomfiture of mies of righteousness and the furtherance of the great cause of human freedom. of the mighty change which had been wrought in the public mind since that time, I was strongly imed with a consideration of the mighty power of outh, and the utter impotency of all human efforts of stay its progress. The lines of Bryant, so full of to stay its progress. The lines of Bryant, so full of encouragement to the reformer, were brought to my mind with a vividness which I cannot describe:

' Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again; The eternal years of God are hers; But Ecror, wounded, shricks in pain, And dies amidst her worshippers

In relation to the other object of my curiosity, as more fortunate. On going to the slave-prison, and inquiring for the owner, Hope H. Slatter, I carned that he was absent; but a man who represented himself as his brother and partner, and who old me that he resided at New-Orleans, and was apployed in effecting the sale of the human chattels irchased at the North, readily granted me permision to enter and examine the premises. The prithe city, and in the rear of the dwelling and onice of the owner. A simple sign, on which was inscribed the well-known name of the dealer in human flesh, hung over the office door. There was nothing upon, it however, to indicate the horrid business in which he was engaged—a business which, it seems which he was engaged—a business which, it seems almost incredible to suppose, any man could follow, who had not rocked conscience asleep, and arrived as early where the conscience asleep, and arrived as early where rived at a state where,

'At last, extinct each social feeting, fell And joyless Inhumanity pervades And petrifies the heart.

And yet I am told that Mr. Slatter is a n.an of so And yet an amability, in the ordinary intercourse of life, that no one would suspect him of being engaged in an occupation which sunders the ho iest ties of our nature, and tramples all inaliemable rights in the dust! How such apparent contradictions are to be reconciled, is more than I with which man, when he has once entered on a

The eye of reason—prisons, tortures, binds, And makes her thus, by violence and force, Give wicked evidence against herself—'

am half inclined to take back the assertion to conclude that they have, by some strange, and, to minister was found in Abesinga's desk, and the presents in his chest.'

(Cheers and laughter.) Sir, the Dutchman was outwitted, and so are you. The plot against the Raja will do to bind up with the story of Abesinga.—

(Laughter.) And now, Sir, in imitation of the example of the Hon. Proprietor opposite, I shall read my amendment as part of my speech, and shall think the proposite of the standard of the standar ample of the Hon. Proprietor opposite, I shall read my amendment as part of my speech, and shall think I have said enough in support of it, and be therefore silent when it is submitted. It is all I ask at this stage of the business, and I can consent to nothing less. I think I must have the vote of every Hon. Proprietor who has said 'Not Guilty' on the evidence brought before us. I am not permitted to hope that it will be carried. It will share the fate of my learned friend's motion, but I satisfy my consequence of the man special reading their that come as I entered, evidently supposing that I had come to look at the associated together them, by telling them that I was an abolitionist; that I abhorred slavery as looking the crimes of the worst of crimes; and that I had been laboring, to the extent of my ability, for several years, to procure their emancipation. I told them, also, that thousands of people in the northern States had of my learned friend's motion, but I satisfy my conof my learned friend's motion, but f satisfy my con-associated together for the purpose of breaking their science and vindicate my consistency by placing it chains; and begged them to remember, for their science and vindicate my consistency by placing it before you. At this tribunal we shall obtain, I fear, no justice for our injured client, but there is another, and a stern and impartial one, before which we must all stand—the bar of public opinion. The cause will be tried at that bar, and to that tribunal I appeal. Those who have taken up this cause are not defeated. Their zeal will gather strength from this temporary disappointment of their hopes. They will go forth to ask for justice elsewhere, and though the saw would never turn back, but would persevere until victory crowned their exertions; and I begged of them to convey this information to their companion to their companion of the benignant Queen of your Indian empire, and the assembled representatives of the Britands of the benignant Queen of your Indian empire, and the assembled representatives of the Britands of the benignant Queen of your Indian empire, and the assembled representatives of the Britands and begged them to remember, for their consolation under the sore trials they were called to suffer, that although the day of emancipation might very like the proposed of their time, some of their time, the day of the suffer, that although the day of emancipation with the suffer, that although the day of emancipation with the suffer, that althou pire, and the assembled representatives of the Brit-ish people. (Vehenent cheering.) The following is the amendment which, at the proper time, I shall call upon you to submit to the attention of this Hon. labors in their behalf. The pleasure I felt in communicating to them these 'glad tidings' was inde scribable. Among the group were several mothers, with infants in their arms, who told me, with deep the ex-Raja of Sattara is innocent of the charges brought against him, of having entertained treasonable designs against the British Government, or of otherwise intentionally violating the Treaty of September 25th, 1819; and that, therefore, his Highness the Ex-Raja of Sattara, according to the principles of British law, founded upon immutable justice, and the inalienable right of prince or peasant, is entitled to an entire restitution of all his rights, and ample reparation for all his wrongs. (Cheers.) they took lodgings with a colored family, and I believe they told me that they did not communicate the fact that they were slaves, for fear of being be-Anti-slavery writers have fallen into an error in their statements of the number of children annually reduced to slavery in this bossed land of freedom. Suppose the slave population to be 2 1-2 millions; the annual deaths under mild treatment would be 1 to 30, or an aggregate of 83,333 in a year. Notwithstanding this number die, there would be an annual increase of 3 per cent. making an aggregate of 75,000. of 75,000.

The number born in a year, must of course be equal to these two numbers combined; showing an aggregate of 158,333 free born children, under our republican government, annually plundered of all those rights which were conferred upon them by their Creator, and reduced to the most abject slavery,—equal to 433 every 24 hours. And this heaven daring wickplanes is daily constelling the properties of the carried to Baltimore. For the crime of running away, they were sold by their our father, for the New-Orleans market! The substance of their story, I understand, has been published in the Pennsylvania Freeman, though I have never read it. Perhaps my account may not be accurate in every particular, as I was interrupted before I had done conversing with them. Their tale was enough to harrow up every soul not absolutely crimes of blackes

> While I was conversing with these girls, and taking notes of their story, the colored gate-keeper of the establishment became alarmed, and informed the brother of Mr. Slatter what I was doing. In

lowable, and appeared to be quite angry with me. When I ventured to inquire how he could reconcile lowable, and appeared to be quite angry with the When I ventured to inquire how he could reconcile his cora-rience to his business, he assured me, as he laid his 'a and on his breast, that he was a very conscientious man! that although he was not a professor of re'i tion himself, he had as much respect for christian'ty, as any other man, he would be d—d if he hadn't.! 'Slavery,' said he, 'is according to christianity, and justified by the ablest divines in the North as well as the South. I this country, at the North as well as the South. I treat my niggers in the kindest manner. When

war of extermination against the nefarious and bloody system, and with a mind filled with abhor- Ireland, dear Ireland, when wilt then be free rence on account of such wickedness. If I had needed any thing to impress indelibly upon my mind, a sense of the injustice of slavery, and to make O, Ireland! God only knows. the principles of abolition a part of my nature, the scenes I witnessed in this slave-prison would have been sufficient.

From the Lynn Record. The Amistad Captives,

At the Marlooro' Chapel, Boston, on Saturday At the Marlooro' Chapel, Boston, on Saturday evening last, gave the best entertainment we ever witnessed in that place. It was worth going fifty miles to see. Yet to those narrow souls, who can see no merit in persons whose skins differ in color from their own, it is in vain to say anything. We would go further to see Cinque, than we would to would go further to see Cinque, than we would to see Napoleon Bonapart, if he were living. Indeed, Cinque, all things considered, has displayed more fortitude, more heroism, more greatness of soul than Bonapart ever did. The latter was blessed with a better education, possessed more knowledge, more skill in the art of war; and with half a million of presence of mind, the courage, the skill, to free them from their shackles, rise upon his oppressors, capture them, chain a part, and compel the others to submit to his command? No, Bonapart never did this, he never would or could have done it. Then look at the consummate skill and cool judgment, and management of this African, in governing his own men and his former masters, in the sudden emergency and change of circumstances, which took place. The whole transaction, in all its aspects, has no parallel in history. When captured a second time, on our own shores, what feats of activity and skill; what own shores, what reats of activity and skill; what fortitude in meeting the supposed termination of his earthly hopes and fears; what calm submission to his fate; what an affectionate parting interview with his unhappy countrymen, he manifested, when he intimated to them by signs, that his life would A pretty good number of people were assembled,

but not half so many as ought to have come together; not so many as the house would have held, and not so many probably, as will assemble on Wednesnot so many probably, as will assemble on wedness day next, in the afternoon or evening, when it is understood there will be another and last meeting, when the friends of this interesting and much injured group of strangers, may see them for the last time on earth. Mr. Lewis Tappan came with them from New-York and introduced them with an appropriate speech. But to return—a pretty good collection. on or contribution, judging from the general jingle tion or contribution, judging from the general lingle of silver, and the number of bills we saw deposited, must have been taken up. Twenty-five dollars we were told, was deposited by an elderly lady from Cambridge (who refused to leave the Chapel until the as a seller of pies, custards, &c., near the colleges, as a seller of pies, custarus, ecc., ueas and whom professor Hedge, in familiar conversation, humorously denominated 'a pious woman.' She was so indeed, in the best-sense of the term, and has been distinguished as such, from the commence-ment of her humble but honorable career, when she carried all her store of goods in a handkerchief from Boston to Cambridge on foot, up to her present height of worldly prosperity, when a few thousands could be spared with less sensible loss from her funds, than one dollar would have been at that time. She is now the wife of a gentleman of wealth and honorable distinction. She has adorned her profes-

constant stream of contributions from the daily vis-itors to them while in prison, which ought to have gone to the n, and which must have amounted to and the anti-slavery enterprize! J. C. J. gone to then write in prison, which ought to have gone to the n, and which must have amounted to many hundreds, if not thousands of dollars, went, it is said, into the pockets of the jailor, while the poor prisoners were kept constantly agitated between ope and fear, of life and death, their fears all the time predominating, and many vile persons taking pleasure in keeping their minds alarmed with apprehensions of impending death.

To the Editor of the Baptist Herald:
Sia,—You noticed in your last that had been recipied to the bad been recipied to the state of the Baptist Herald:

pleasure in keeping their minds alarmed with apprehensions of impending death.

There was among them a little boy about 14 years old, of remarkable intelligence, and of the most interesting personal appearance of any boy we ever saw. He could read, spell and speak our language with great fluency; and addressed the assembly in a few words with great modesty and propriety. Cinque is a graceful and powerful orator.—

He told the story of his captivity and escape in his native language, with great force, though the words were not understood by the audience. His gesticulation was abundant, graceful, and impressive. His little of the first part of the first lation was abundant, graceful, and impressive. His whole soul was most powerfully wrought up. His the refined malice and deep-planned cruelty involved in the present system of European emigration. The treatment and sufferings. The words rolled rapidly from his month, and every now an then his fellows present would utter a loud and hearty response, as much as to say, that's true. The manner of his removing the chains from himself and his fellows, and long the chains from himself and his fellows, and long the chains from himself and his fellows, and long the chains from himself and his fellows, and long the chains from himself and his fellows, and long the chains from himself and his fellows, and long the chains from himself and his fellows, and long the chains from himself and his fellows, and long the chains from himself and his fellows. his signal for them to rise upon their vile masters and the crew, was all acted out in the most interest-

To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear,
And wipe my weeping eyes,

we noticed one particularly, who kept his ey we noticed one particularly, who kept his eyes steadfastly raised to mansions in the skies, while the tears flowed freely down his face. All their performances were free from affectation or display of any kind; and were carried through with great propriety. But we must close the subject with the groans of their dying victims. If what I advance can be contradicted, let it be. Let the deluded vicand last meeting at Boston. They are expected to sail from New-York on Monday next, in company with Mr. Raymond, their beloved teach out in the capacity of Missionary to Africa.

We intend that the Abolitionist shall have at the close of the year 2000 subscribers, and we want some from Massachusetts, not to the detriment of the gallant flag whose folds first flapped 'mid Freedom's breezes, and which, we trust, will continu unforled, till slavery and oppression are dead—the LIBERATOR: but because we have a great many friends in the State, and want to talk to some of

them from week to week about Liberty.

Although our name is somewhat local in its sign ification, rest assured, we shall grapple as mightil as possible with slavery elsewhere; and he who subscribes for the Abolitionist, shall be fed from week to week with food the very best we are able to furnish. There are hundreds of our personal friends who can subscribe in Massachusetts, if they will.—
N. Y. Madison Co. Abolitionist.

More of the late Lynching .- It is said that the un the river near Grand Gulf, was a citizen of that the unfortunate man who was lately murdered and found in the river near Grand Gulf, was a citizen of that town, and had resided there a number of years. He and the others, who were badly beaten, were only suspected of entertaining abolition principles. Several persons have been arrested and committed to jail under the charge of having participated in the murder.

From the Madison County Abelitionist. Ireland! Dear, Sweet Ireland. Every movement, at home or abroad, for the elevation of the GREEN ISLE, is looked upon by us with interest, intense interest. We have read of Grattan, of Curren, of the Emmets who suffered for their devotion to the cause of freedom, and since we put on our 'toga virilis,' we have yie ided up on heart's hest affections' without measure to Danie O'Connell. Is he not a man? every inch of him: Is he not a giant? Look at his history. Watch him for the last eighteen years, and their tell us. What a power in Parliament. There he is and she they arrive at the South, I give them pleasant homes; and every one is furnished with a good bed, and a net to keep off the musquetoes! Why, d—n it, there is not a happier set of laborers on God's earth than the niggers of the South, &c. &c.

I retired with a furner resolution than ever to wage

I retired with a furner resolution than ever to wage when its chords are swept by some frish bad, as he still such a still such, as the hard vibrates when its chords are swept by some frish bad, as he still such a still such as the hard vibrates when its chords are swept by some frish bad, as he when its chords are swept by some frish but d, as he sits at his door at even-tide, and sings—

Yet that tree with its branches long withered and dead Once more is leading out green, So my hopes fail me not, I shall yet rest my head Within its broad shadow, I ween.

O Ireland! in thy soil lie pillowed the dead, Who fought for sweet liberty,
Of thee shall it neer, never be said
Thy children, thy children are free?

And there you behold him the parriot, heart full of his country's wrongs, urging his countrymen up to the redress of those wrongs by a trong trymen up to the redress of those wrongs by trom; and powerful appeals to them, of their past grea trees and glory, of the day when the 'Isle belonged to herself, and no stranger coveted or owned her. The Irish, at home, are as full of kindness a ne

democracy as they are of wit; and he who know any thing of the Irish character, knows that it is an bright as the streams that gush down its hill-side as It is seldom that a foolish Irishman is found. Drun I soldiers at his command, could make a greater display. But how would he have acted under the iron drunk, but concressed with 'stultiloquence,' ne ver play. But how would he have acted under the iron chains of oppression, unlearned, untutored, in a strange land, with demons in human shape to torture him. Would he have literally broken his chains, and with a little band of weak and broken down men, strangers to each other, have had the presence of mind, the courage, the skill, to free them from their shackles, rise upon his oppressors, capture finds our rose, as he presses his wreath to his tel nples, full of thorns. Few Irishmen emigrate to this country who

benefitted. In some things, they undoubtedly are: but, few are there, who do not imbibe a contracte 4-

soul that the great God made: for we aver that all travellers are falsifiers, or that an Irishman, in his mansion at Dublin, or in his hovel on Limerick, cannot be out-sized in soul. Limerick, cannot be out-sized in soul. For great-ness of soul, he can compare with a world, without fear of being out-measured. We always look with great interest upon the son of Erin, who lands in our midst. Ignorant of our customs, jovial, generous to a fault, his apprenticeship soon commences. He soon finds himself among a people who rank 'nig-gess' as brute beasts, and himself next to niggers; who will prey upon him like harpies, and give him to understand that they think God made him a 'clod-hopper,' and them to use him as such. Why should he hopper,' and them to use him as such. Why should he not hate the colored man? Is he not placed the lowest on the scale of graduation—down among cattle and does not the Irishman see himself measured by him, in the esteem of the wise, the politic, the virtu ous, democratic, religious public? Does he not feel that upon him there is resting a prejudice, that in his case flows forth to his ruin, not for his color his case flows forth to his ruin, not for his color's sake, but for his condition. He fled from the fangs of the British lion to the eagle's eyric for protection. boxes came round) whose name was familiar to us, a long—long time ago, in the days of our boyhood, and has made but an exchange of DEVOURERS. The eagle's talons are as sharp as the lion's teeth. Are near the colleges there not the meanest elements in our republicar ism, of any political philosophy in the world? Pu despotism is queenly in its characteristics, by its side. She throws her anaconda coils about a man, and breaks the bones of his spirit without any cheating or deceit. She wears her insignia of office—her cold her than the characteristic state. or deceit. She wears her insignia of office—her gold boots and spurs, and fastens them on a woman's heel, to prove her 'God-given right' to crush God'a spirit in a man; and he who submits to have the Juggernaut of power roll at the 'word of command,' over his prostrate body, does it with his eyes open. There is no chance to be duped; but here, on a soil rich with blood, if he lays him down, it is as fatal as the rejected white of Narissan.

country, has been poor. Until they were liberated from prison, but little pains were taken with them, and less care manifested for their welfare. The same coin. We long to see the Irish

Emigration to the West-Indies. From the British and Foreign A. S. Rer

ving the chains from himself and his fellows, and ment they arrive, they find that they have been decoved to ruin and to death.

and the crew, was all acted out in the most including and intelligent manner.

The singing of their songs in their original language was really melodious, and perhaps the best part of the performance. They were all singers, their voices differing as much as those of our own countrymen. While they were singing the American hymn,

and the crew, was all acted out in the most including the complete in the performance. They were all singers, in the death-struck curses of agonizing Europeans, she now revels with delight. And for this we as a people are taxed! Nay; not for this, but to salary a set of needy men, who are too lazy to work, but not too proud to beg.

To appeal to the conscience of such men, would

be to cast pearls before swine. By this emigration act, I consider that the House of Assembly has been, and is still, guilty of deliberate and wholesale murcan be contradicted, let it be. Let the deluded vice tims speak, let a court of inquiry be held, let the public know who is right, and, whether it be true or public know who is right, and, whether it be true or false that emigration is another word for slavery, at tended by all the additional horrors that must ever be felt in proportion as the victims have been for-

merly happy.

I feel confident that the result of such an investi gation would disclose a scene unequalled in the modern annals of crime, and I do loope that his Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe will institute it. If he possesses, those feelings which are so freely given to him by the press, he will. He is surrounded by the wretched victims of despair; they are Britons; he has, unwillingly, I believe, assisted in producing this misery, and justice demands, and mercy implores, that his arm be put forth, ere the whole of the present imported European significant. whole of the present imported Euro a premature grave. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM KNIBBS.

Mr. Clay. We heard it stated, yesterday, by one who is in the way of obtaining information, that the Hon. Henry Clay had resolved to present to the Legislature of Kentucky, at the earliest moment possible, the resignation of his seat in the Senate of the United States. The Lagislature will not prove The Legislature will not meet, we the last day of December. believe, until the last day of December.

It was added that Mr. Crittenden would probably be elected in the place of Mr. Clay.

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON: Having experienced some of the afflic ed to, and thinking some information ficial to the cause of truth and suffer have felt it my duty to furnish you ing particulars, shewing, in som tion and feelings of the church connected. If you believe it will be the cause of truth and righteousness erty to publish it in the Liberator.

Three years last spring, I can Lowell, with my family; and so wife and eldest daughter, united 1st Congregational church—Rev. pastor. Several months after this 2nd church being full formed a th said by the brethren of the 1st church bren had volunteered and gone to that the flower of the church had of the brethren informed count of the suppression of speech on que.tion; and several others left afte same reason. I was invited, several Blanchard, to go to the 3d church, th disturb (!) his church with the but I felt it my duty to remain where I a humble and faithful manner, to plead (the suffering bondman. But I soon four tor, and deacon John Aiken, Agent of the Co., were very much opposed to introducet into the church; and the brethrening to say any thing in the meetings Believing it to be the do our Lord and Saviour, to plead the cause

fering millions in America, I endeavor their consent. I conversed with them sen but they excused themselves by saying the tionists call hard names! They though might hold slaves, and be a Chris the brethren informed me that the pasto were in favor of the cause, a few years the agent, for some reason, had changed upon the subject, and had influenced the let it alone. The pastor denied being in any man.

The third time I conversed with the mentioned the same, and wished to know man was that influenced the pastor. In is said you are the man.' He rather de first : but, after a little reflecti change his views upon the subject a fore—and about that time he had fre views with the pastor, who subsequent his views. (This, I supposed, was fra

The agent was still opp

the truth.)

me, if I persisted in bringing the subject church, I must de it upon my own resp he should wash his hands from the sin of i he last conversation he should the subject.
At this time, two of the deacons, and a of the brethren, were in favor of introducet into the church, and seemed to sym re; but, perceiving the agent so much he pastor coming down upon me from 'coward's castle,') they no longer gave cuntenance. Here my cross became exce envy; and if my trust had been in man, is ave left the slave to his fate; but there see e a voice saying to me, 'Go or ou, even unto the end.' I contin ause of the slave in the evening me pportunity; but the pastor ap private conversation, that I must speak to me with some auti After conversing with him a few times e need not sit up any such authority should not submit to it. I held to speech, and was accountable to God, hat I said in the meetings. Finding revent my pleading the cause of the slavay, he endeavored to prevent it by occashe time himself, or by calling some one occupy the time, to prevent my speak nowledged in the meetings, that he had revent my speaking. He said he did a tood. I felt it my duty to follow what I be the teachings of the spirit of God, the

en might oppose. One evening, he invited a you

im. He gave a description of Africa rere both exceedingly careful not to so bout American slavery. Near the caneeting, the pastor remarked that it was robably to many caf; the they did. ortant that we should raise money to le said they would now take up the sual on such occasions. He should a wremarks, and close the meeting. S teant to prevent my making any remarks te time, while they were taking the remark, that if this was the best way Africa to do away slavery, I wou America first; then we could ser e an hands to other nations, and God wir labors. I tried to convince the cha as their duty to have some action nless they did, they would lay a the way of sinners. These remarks so maded the pastor, that he took me in hard the ening meetings, without being requested ening meetings, without being required, if there was any thing important cate, I thought I had the right. now if I thought a Universalist or a Deist the to come in to our meetings, and eak the m up. I replied, it would de roumstances, which I thought might be take it their duty. I did not think they e same right to come in, and take part in gs, that the brethren had; neither show e same right in their meetings that they ow of no way to act in such cases, but to act houest sense of duty. If I did not do this nade uned. He wished to know if I should an in the street, if I thought it my duty, ied, I did not know but I should—though! if

had become something of a peace man; yet e was in danger, and I had a weapon in my was a raid I should use it.

He came to the prayer meeting that evening the came to the prayer meeting that evening the state of the prayer meeting that evening the came to the prayer meeting that evening the state of the prayer meeting the state of ok for his text, 'PERVERTED CONSCIENCE' id he had had conversation that day with a ho he thought was under the influence of a site of conscience, and related our conversa fe had before this, in private, told the bre considered me a monomaniac. Suppositiversalist or a Deist should be going by, ho he thought was under the influence of a e were holding meeting in the vestry be sould see fire on the roof, or there should see er, or any trouble in the street, would he e right to come in, and speak to us? w men were determined to take the life of a certin man, and I should be walking in the street in the evening, and they should be mistaken in the internal, and fall upon me. According to the laws and ustoms of America, I should have the right to deem myself. Where is the perversion in all this? Soon after this I requested the bestleren to wait a Soon after this, I requested the brethren to wait a sw minutes after the meeting. I then told them nat the pastor and I could not agree as to my ights in the meetings, and desired them to consider ne subject, as I might wish to have their views up n it at some future time.

[To be concluded next week.]

CARD. It is the opinion of the Female Anti-Sla CARD. It is the opinion of the Female Anti-Si-very Society of this town, that the highly magnai-mous conduct of Mr. Thomas West, President of the Boston and Portland rail-road, in giving a large num-ber of the Amistad Captives a seat in the cars as far as Wilmington, free of expense, is highly worthy of our notice, and should be duly appreciated by all friends of humanity. And we sincerely hope that a person occupying a similar situation who recently had it in his power to do a similar act, but did it not, will here receive a gentle him. to 'go' for the faure. ere receive a gentle hint, to 'go' for the fun and do likewise

Per order of the Society PHEBE HALE, Sec.

Unpaid Subscriptions .- The most striking illustra conpute outperfutions.—The most striking illustra-tion that we ever met with, of the frequency and the tendencies of neglect, on the part of subscribers, to pay for their periodicals, is the statement made at Philadelphia respecting the Missionary Herald, name-ty,—that the arrayance does not be for that rhindelphia respecting the Missionary Herald, namely,—that the arrearages due from subscribers for that work were probably enough to pay the whole debt of the Board,—\$50,000! Yet, these subscribers are from the safest classes of the community.

There is in the possession of William Herrick, Esq. of Beaumanor Park, near Loughborough, a horse which is daily at work, 29 years old, during 25 of which he has belonged to the squire.—Nottingham Review. h .-- Persecution

WELL, Nov. 1, 181

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to the city

Amos Blan

peech on the abolic left afterwards for a several times, by y nurch, that I need a he subject of slaver

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few years be

still opposed, and to

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deacons, and a majoris or of introducing the sale caned to sympathize with on the somuch opposed, and on the from the polph olonger gave me there

became exceedi

r appeared, and told me hat I must allow his some authority. (!)— a few times, I told his

to God, not to man,

Finding he could

spirit of God, though

of a young man to help for of Africa; and thereful not to say any thing Near the close of the cent that it was not known.

they did, and it was in-ise money and send mis-slavery in that country.

take up the contribution. He should then make

meeting. Seeing that he

could send men w

action on the subj

ese remarks so much of ook me in hand the first

my right to speak in the being requested. I re-ig important to commi-

e right. He wished to

list or a Deist had the

ectings, and speak and it would depend upon

ight might be such as to not think they would have

and take part in our meet-ings that they had. I

know if I should stab a ght it my duty. I re-should—though I thought a peace man; yet, if my d a weapon in my hand,

ceting that evening, and

n that day with a man

he influence of a per-

ated our conversation.

omaniac. Supposing a ald be going by, while the vestry below, and he

er there should be mur-

eet, would he not have eak to us? Suppose a

take the life of a cer-

lking in the street in be mistaken in their

rding to the laws and

have the right to de-erversion in all this?

the brethren to wait a

. I then told them

not agree as to my

red them to consi

next week.]

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the Female Anti-Sla

the highly magnani-West, President of the in giving a large num-seat in the cars as far

e, is highly worthy of

ally appreciated by all sincerely hope that a mation who recently line act, but did it not, to 'go' for the future,

Society, IEBE HALE, Sec.

st striking illustra-

mistaken in their

TED CONSCIENCE.

THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON:

PRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1841. Cost of Sin.

il economist, to our knowledge, has ye stimate how much the world is a loser, dealayment, by iniquity. There is no hat presses so heavily as sin tax. rof taxation, the origin of oppression, be earth by burdens of their own manutheir eries for relief are heard in every glabe. That relief can be obtained oncome obedient to the law of love, which or name for the law of their being. While hemselves to be in bondage to their anitheir justs and passions, their revenge , their sectional and national animosities on and fanaticism, they cannot escape taxation, from abject poverty, from If they will sow the wind, they whirlwind. Governmental taxation. sit is, (especially in the old world,) is a with the cost of their vices.

age of their sweat and blood into glittering of that term. The politics of this world ness with God. Wisdom and righteousness rable companions, and they injure no man, erade none, they impoverish none. Every tical economy that is not based upon the dis, at best, but a cunning filsehood or a mince. To attempt, therefore, to secure e to a nation in any other manner than by intellectual and moral improvement of in one word, by christianizing them,ng worse than a blunder. It is to suspend the material world, and expect that grapes ered from thorns, and figs from thistles. nge the moral government of the universe, that a great improvement can be made

e sin with gold, and the gold is obtained

ament of sin will be the restoration the fruition of hope. Christianity, in its if put away the bondage of toil, the yoke of the burden of taxation, the sacrifice of the earth with all good things.

treatise on this interesting subject, entitle the United States to Sinful and Foolish as just been published by our philanthro-CHARLES SIMMONS, which, though humensions, is really worthy of a very wide

The author has done a good service to adical and general reform, not only in a but on various occasions. We would this little pamphlet for all the speeches that made in the United States Senate, since tion of the Federal Government to the This, it is true, is not saving a great it will generally be considered a very fine Mr. Simmons clearly sees, and firmly hat 'righteousness alone exalts a nation, a is a reproach and a curse to any people of that neither Henry Clay nor Daniel is been able to comprehend, though they by their countrymen as sagacious state eminent lawyers. They know something it is the law of the courts, which is somedifferent from the law of God. They shifting sand, and not upon solid rock. lest preacher of truth is of more value to is a better statesman and a greater man than

follars and cents, the American people are lose by some of their sinful and foolish and, truly, he has arrived at some very religious. He that hath ears to hear, le They who are grouning about hard times. rabetter state of things, let them read and nd. By a careful and moderate estimate, the sto the nation, directly and indirectly, is

\$175,000,000 150,000,000 167,000,000 30,000,000 igilay in dress, furniture, &c. 70,000,000 32,000,000

in smount wasted sufficient to fill the land , and to make the wilderness bud and In answer to the inquiry, ' Who the chief part of this ruinous amount oms?' Mr Simmons answers- 'Thor har hard, live economically, and pay The most vicious and deceitful part of the contrive to live upon alms, or upon credit; delt, and then make the more honest is pay their bills.' And he forcibly

ing the bitter fruit of our national ys, of which few are aware. Our sinking, and that of some of our d. Our national currency has for Our national currency has for nged. Sad changes have overany, deranged their busines r energies and enterprise. Many mations are lying uncultivated. In frees of the people have well night, and the nation is piaing under its

for this lamentable state of things is any political charge, but solely in on of the people. It is truth that uth must be proclaimed, or the fate Babylon will be the fate of this reain that this is not a time to prophes, or to cry peace, peace. 'There is wicked.' That, theu, is the prospect We quote, in reply, one more passage

prospects are dark and impending. of hope. A reformatory spirit, and ations and measures, have sprung are past, and are courageously grapour national vices. This is full of his of national salvation, and sopinely ige of hope go out in darkness? God

other selections from this treatise In the mean time, we commend our common country, and to all in any of the reforms of the day, of the moral, political and pecuthe people, and an excellent antithous of the times. Copies are for 25, Combill-the Temperance of i & Brewster's. Price 61-4 cts. the dozen. The whole edition wenty-four hours.

Third Party Consistency.

e third party expect to mainta especiability while betraying such ciple as is recorded against them from a correspondent? The corrup Diffested

GROTOR, Nov. 12, 1841. for that y ill at town meeting, ou Monday les. Third party gave 10. The elec ives was prevented at the first otes. At the second trial, it is bef the third party men voted for the democratic candidate; and, democratic candidate gained his exactly the number of votes necessaSONNET . - WORSHIP.

They who, as worshippers, some mountain climb, Or to some temple made with hands repair, As though the godhead specially dwelt there, And absence, in Heaven's eye would be a crime, Have yet to comprehend this truth subline :-The freeman of the Lord no chain can bear-

His soul is free to worship every where, Nor limited to any place or time. No worldly sanctuary now may claim

Man's reverence, as a consecrated pile; Mosque, synagogue, cathedral, are the same, Differing in nought but architectural style :-Avaunt, then, Superstition! in Gon's name,

Nor longer thy blind devotees beguite ! WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Stirring Meetings in Rhode Island.

The annual meeting of the Rhode-Island A. S. Se ciety was held in Providence on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week; and we can truly say that it equalled, if not exceeded, in interest, any that we have attended for several years past. The number of delegates was large, and the spirit of primitive abolition seemed to pervade every bosom. There was no pruning of the branches of the Upus of slavery, but the axe was laid at the root of the tree, and never were blows more effectually given. Among the strong and lusty axe-men, who rallied on the occasion, were Hampshire-N P. Rogers, Parker Pillsbury, and S. S. Foster. J. A. Collins, Frederic Douglass, and Abby Kelly, were also present, and did great execution .-Eight meetings were held consecutively, and from the opening to the close, they were characterized by a strong spirit of devotion, enthusiastic vet well-regulated zeal, and that plainness of speech which the exi-QUESTION was debated with great spirit and at much length; and nearly one thousand dollars were obtained in money and pledges to blot out the proscriptive word 'white' from the new State Constitution which the free suffrage party are soon to present to the people. Just as we are about to go into some particulars, we are called away to attend the annual meeting of the Middlesex County A. S. Society, at Stoneham, and can only promise to give a full account of the the establishment of peace, the reign of proceedings at Providence in our next number.

George Bradburn.

It appears, from the result of the election in Nantucket, that Mr. Bradburn has lost his election to the yet unable to state; but no doubt by political treache- manifold blessings in its train, that all ry on the part of the whigs, and perhaps by the luke-Bradburn has distinguished himself, during several a 'storm' will be a glorious windfall! consecutive sessions of the Legislature, for his zealous espousal of the abolition enterprise, and succeeded in triumphantly carrying through that body, various enactments and resolves appertaining to the rights of the colored population of this Commonwealth, to the abo-lition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to the gag laws of Congress, to the annexation of Texas, &c. &c. An able debater, and conscious of the rectitude of his cause, he was a terror to ' northern doughfaces,' and never rose to speak on the subject of slavery, in the Legislature, without producing a sen-ation, and achieving a victory over pro-slavery pride y than a congress of politicians. John and profligacy. Though he was a zealous whig, yet, during his connexion with the House, he never compromised his anti-slavery principles to accommodate his party, but acted in a perfectly fearless and independent manner. We were relying upon his re elecion as a matter of certain'y, when we received intelligence of his defeat. How that defeat was brought about, we hope soon to obtain accurate information. It is discreditable to Nantucket, and will ever be a blemish upon the page of her history .

Charles L. Remond.

We have copied in our present number, from a Dublin paper, a speech recently delivered at an antislavery meeting in that city, (the celebrated Dr. Madden in the chair,) by our colorec' countryman Reden in the chair,) by our content of duction, and work word, which is a very eloquent production, and work Indies! the of careful perusal and high commendation. Let ever disposed to demy the possession 62,000,000 of genius, talent and eloquence by the colored man, own land and world? How much longer would it be and injustice. By a letter received from Mr. Remond by our friend Wendell Phillips, we learn that it is his intention to take the steamer of December 4th, at Liverpool, for Boston, where on his arrival he will be most cordially welcomed to his native land by faithful and admiring friends, and the true-hearted advocates of impartial liberty. Read his speech !

The African Slave Trade.

It is estimated that, since 1808, (the period when Anos B. MERRILL, it was supposed a mortal blow had been given to this DEXTER S. KING, hellish traffic, both by Great Britain and the United NATHANIEL ROGERS. States.) to 1840, there have been kidnapped and car- At a meeting of the Liberty Party at their Head ried away from Africa to the Brazils, 2,420,000; to Cuba and Puerto Rico, 1,020,000; to the French Col- publish the nominations in the Liberator and Free onies, Mexico, and the United State's, 300,000. Cap- American. tured and liberated, and died after capture, abou 140,000. Total, 3,860,000 !!!

Upon the most moderate computation, the slave trade dooms to the horrors of slavery, every year among Christian (1) powers, 120,000; Mohammedar powers, 50,000; total, 170,000. Destroyed annually in procuring this number, 280,000; making a total of 450,000 -or more than ticelve hundred a dery! What keeps this terrible trade alive, under such pains and system of slavery, which furnishes the market to tempt unprincipled men to risk every thing in hope of a rich recompense? Hence, to be opposed to the

The awful waste of life in that trade may be realize I when it is stated that, of every thou and who are kidnapped, one-half perish in the seizure, march, and detention on the coast; one-fourth of those embarked, perish during the middle passage; and one-fifth of those who are landed, perish in the seasoning during the first year, and the remaining three hundred, with And terror on the fee! We hail the sign—

the first year, and the remaining three numered, with their descendants, are doomed to hopeless bondage and a premature grave!

The universal abolition of negro slavery would immediately destroy the fureign slave trade, and deliver the victory sure—the guerdon, love and life! ill-fated Africa from her fiendish invaders. While human beings can be sold with a profit, they will be stolen for sale. The market being destroyed, the trade dies of necessity.

ANOTHER FREE SEMINARY. So generally are the every unprejudiced mind whenever an opportunity is presented to obtain an education on equal terms, without regard to complexional caste. The Freewill Baptist Seminary, at Clinton, N. Y, which is now in a Advocate, is the title of a new temperance journal, very flourishing condition, has thrown its doors open which has just been started in Providence. It is pubto all the youth of our country, without distinction of sex or color.' It already numbers more than eighty students, although it has not been in operation half a cates talent, zeul, good sense, and an uncompromising year. John J. Butler, A. M. is Principal, and D. S. spirit. Success to the cause of teetotalism, and a Heffron the assistant Teacher. The Female Depart-blessing on all who are its advocates.

ment is conducted by Miss Bean and Miss Everett. We regret to learn that the attempt of our accomplished young friend, Thomas Paul, to establish S. Society, as given in the Hingham Patriot, by its a school for colored youth of this city, must be aban- accomplished editor, in our present number, and also doned for want of encouragement. May be find pa- the spirited ode which was sung on the occasion, but tronge in some other form.

A Word to Delinquents.

The terms of our paper require payment to be made n advance. Those of our subscribers who have alowed more than ten months to transpire, without reitting to us a farthing, will not deem us importu nte or unreasonable, if we remind them of their deinquency, and request them as far as practicable, to nake immediate payment. Our yearly receipts fall short of our expenditures, even when our subscribers are the most prompt. At the present time we are ousiderably in arrears, and need what is owing us to relieve us from embarrassment. We think no subscriber can reasonably say, that he has not had the worth of his money,-whether the quantity or the quality of the matter which we furnish weekly for perusal, he taken into the account. Postmasters will readily enclose any money, without charge, in paynent for newspaper subscriptions

We have a long list of Agents, but many of them have done nothing, and some, thus far, worse than nothing, to sustain the Liberator. Such as are owing us, or are able to make any collections, will do us a special favor if they will remit what is in their hands without delay.

To those who have promptly settled their account and manifested a practical interest in the welfare of our paper, we offer our hearty thanks. We shall be glad of their co-operation until that happy day,-if we may live to see it,-when there will no longer be any need of an anti-slavery periodical, and when three notable ones from the Granite Hills of New-liberty shall be proclaimed unto all the inhabitants of

A Slight Mistake.

The New-York Journal of Commerce asks- 4 What shall we Quarrel about? About specie payments? No, not any where North of Pennsylvania. About the abolition of slavery? No, that storm has blown gency of the times requires. The FREE SUFFRAGE over.' Blown over, is it? Just as certainly as that slavery is a 'patriarchal institution,' or that the wa ters of Niagara have ceased to move. Ask the terror stricken South on this point. What are the political and religious signs of the times? Do they indicate that the anti slavery party is diminishing in numbers, or becoming quiescent in spirit? What movement in the land is attracting so much attention, exciting so much speculation, or embodying so much moral power, as the abolition movement? When were the abo litionists more zealous, more determined, more sanguine of success, than at present? 'That storm' is not so easily allayed. It will 'blow over' when it shall have blown down the Bastile of slavery, which is now tottering to its foundation, It will then be House of Representatives of this State, though all the other whig candidates in that place were chosen by a large majority. How this has been effected, we are repose to the land, such joy to all the people, such sounds will be lost in the shouts and song of the Greet warmness of some of the anti-slavery voters. This is National Jubilee! There will be none to molest or & very contemptible manœuvre, to say the least, and make afraid. The interests of the whole country will very bad policy in the present crippled state of the be identical. The North and the South, the East and whig party. It will be a crumb of comfort to the the West, will mingle into one; all sectional barriers minions of slavery in every part of the land, and a will be thrown down; and peace and good-will be matter of regret to the great body of abolitionists. Mr. coextensive with our broad national comains. Such

'It's coming yet, for a' that, When man to man, the world all o'er, Shall brothers be, for a' that!'

Christian Slaveholding&

The following table of the Slave Population unde nominally Christian Governments we find in the An

,	pendix to the Second Annual Report of	the	Britis
	NORTH AMERICA.		
	United States,	2,483,536	
	Texas,	73	5,000
	SOUTH AMERICA.		
,	Colombia,	159	000.9
	Brazil.	2,500	0,000
	Peru,	28	1,773
	Surinam.	5	5,000
	Cavenne,	16	6,140
		600	0,000
	French ditto		0,603
t	Danish ditto.	3	8,000
	Dutch ditto,	13	7,000
	Swedish ditto,		5,248

6,397,300 The number of slaves in British India is estimated at 1.124,077-nearly four hundred thousand more than were ever held in bondage in the British West

Is it too soon to seek the abolition of slavery in or

What a mighty task has Philanthropy before her!

For the Liberator. Liberty and Temperance Ticket. FRANCIS JACKSON.

FOR ALDERMEN, TIMOTHY GILBERT, WENDELL PHILLIPS, THOMAS GOLLD. DANIEL MANN, PEREZ GILL.

Quarters, Monday eve. Nov. 15th, it was voted to

AMOS B. MERRILL, Chairman. CHARLES T. TORREY, Sec. pro tem.

The Washington Banner.

William H. Burleigh has withdrawn as associate editor of the Genius of Liberty at Pittsburgh, Pa. and established at Allegheny a temperance journal, bear-ing the title, 'The Washington Banner.' It is a large, ndsomely printed, and well furnished sheet -to be penalties as are declared against it? What but the published weekly, at \$2,00 per annum. Mr. Burleigh is already extensively known as one of the best American poets, and for his labors in the anti-slavery enterprise. In this new field of philanthropy, we immediate abolition of slavery is to be in favor of the wish him great success. We copy the following stirring poetical appeal from his pen :

Ho! bring the BANNER!—let its folds be flung In wildest freedom to the wind's caress— While strong hearts eagerly around it press, And blessings on it flow from many a tongue

ANTI-ABOLITION. We are indebted to the author

for a copy of ' A Review of an Anti-Abolition Sermon, preached at Pleasant Valley, N. Y. by Rev Benjamin F. Wile, August, 1838. This Review is by John H. Wiggins, formerly of Oneida Institute, but now of Dover, N. H. It was published in pam-Anothers of learning, in this country, closed against phlet form, in 1830, occupies sixty large octavo pages,

> ANOTHER !- The Samaritan, and Tota Abstinence lished every Wednesday morning, at one dollar per annum, payable in advance. The first number indi-

> We intended to copy the excellent report of the must defer them till next week.

Anti-Slavery Ballots.

NEW-BEDFORD, 11th mo. 11th, 1841. DEAR PRIESD GARRISON : Although suffering considerably from bodily pain

in consequence of being thrown from a flight of sharp

stone steps upon a stone platform, a distance of eight or ten feet, upon my back, (it appeared to have been the inclination I feel to communicate to thee, the joy we feel for the victory obtained over the pro-slavery parties of this town. Our friends abroad being always parties of this town. Our friends abroad being always ready to 'weep with those that weep,' we know they will also 'rejoice with those that rejoice.' The note of preparation has been sounded in our ears for weeks past. The meeting at the White Head Quantum, and the lectures at Lierty Hall, it is unnecessary to detail. Suffice it to say, that 'thrice have we meet the enemy, and thrice have they been beaten.' Nineteen hundred men, comprising all the 'gentlemen of property and standing,' and 'all the decency' of New-Bedford, defeated by about sixty poor dispised abolitionists, is a circumstance too mortifying on their part to be endured. It is not only 'glory enough for one day,' for us, but for three days. An unusual quantity of chrses, so liberally bestowed on such occasions, have been showered upon our devoted heads. Threats and bribery were resorted to. One of the most prominent and leading whigs, a 'gentleman of property and standing,' remarked to some of the colored people, that he had been a good friend to them—that he had the had been a good friend to them—that he had been a good friend to them—that he had the lead to the property will be the previous property and standing,' remarked to some of the colored people, that he had been a good friend to them—that he had the had been a good friend to them—that he had the had been a good friend to them—that he had the lad been a good friend to them—that he had the lad been a good friend to them—that he had the lad been a good friend to them—that he had the lad been a good friend to them—that he had the lad been a good friend to them—that he had the lad been a good friend to them—that he had the lad been a good friend to them—that he had the lad been a good friend to them—that he had the lad been a good friend to them—that he had the lad been a good friend to them—that he had the lad standing, remarked to some of the colored people, that he had been a good friend to them—that he had employed two or three in his house, and as many out and about it—but, for the future unless they voted the wing ticket, he would seek out some poor Irish to the them. But not till then—would they cease.—N. be the recipients of his favors. He said they were Y. Herald. abusing the privileges they enjoyed, and if they were to be defeated by nigger rates, he would netition the Legislature to take from them the right of voting!

After the vote was declared, and it was ascer ained, for the third time, that there was no choice, the abo-litionists and the 'third party' both repaired to the third Christian church, where the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and several good speecher were made. Among other good things said on the occasion, our c-lored brother, Wm. Berry, said, our position at this election reminded him of the days of his boyhood. When quite a lad, he and another boy about the same age as himself, went out to have a reg ular fight; and while hotly engaged, a man cam along, and seeing them fighting, took up a switch, and attempted to part them. Berry said to himself, now we shall both get a whipping; and the only alternative for us is, to seize him by the legs. He as cordingly did so. His opponent now became his coleague, and they threw the man upon his back. They then ran. The man recovered himself, and pursued them. They 'legged' him again, and again ran. The man pursued them the third time, and the third time they 'legged' him, and, while down, his colleague gave the man a blow in the face, which brought blood. They then became frightened, and stood still. The man got up, and, instead of attacking them again, said, Well, boys, I declare you are smart fellows!' Now, said Berry, I think the two parties, after the 'legging' we have given them, will think us pretty smart fel-

The liberty party stood their ground nobly. Not man deserted their cause during the memorable three days. During the same time, the abolitionists not only held their own, but added several to their number We can have but one more trial, and what the result will be, if it should be attempted, it is difficult to

tell; but the probability is, the whigs will succeed, having that powerful lever, money. In haste thy friend.

Auti-Slavery Victory in Kingston.

MR. EDITOR: shown what may be effected by abolitionists in the way of political action, when their efforts are properly directed. It has been proved that the most rabid political partizans can, in many instances, be brought and encountry the cause of justice and numanity, if professed abolitionists will firmly and consistently

General Court was thought to be sufficiently imbucd with the anti-slavery spirit, it was determined to sustain to the last, regardless of consequences—the most radical and thorough abolitionist in the place. This course had the effect to prevent a choice at the first trial, and subsequently induced the self-styled democratic party to unite with the abolitionists in electing large. The course had the effect to prevent a choice at the first trial, and subsequently induced the self-styled democratic party to unite with the abolitionists in electing large mater. eratic party to unite with the abolitionists in electing burg paper. a democrat, every way worthy of the name, 62,000,000 of genius, talent and eloquence by the colored man, 100 material and one who will do all in his power to aid a stream one and injustice. By a letter received from Mr. Remond remonstrance?

The purity and high-mindedness of the friends of the Liberty Party, so called, as exhibited on this occasion, was admirable to behold. It was acknow ledged by them, that the individual finally elected was a thorough abolitionist; yet, because he would not pledge himself to sustain their party nominations, they persisted in using all their influence to prevent his election; not excepting a resort to that indispensable prerequisite to party success, prevarication and falsehood. But their arduous labors were crowned with little success. At the final election of representative, they were able to obtain but four votes, out of nearly three hundred! And it will probably prove to be the dying struggle of the third party in this

This election will, perhaps, be claimed as a partizan victory; but such is not the fact. It is emphatically an anti-slavery triumph-a triumph of principle cally an anti-slavery triumph—a triumph of principle constable present, who endeavored to set up the mover a selfish policy and hypocritical professions. And jesty of the law, was instautly silenced.—Cin. Gaz. it will serve as a beacon to warn the time-serving parties of the day, in all their future operations, first to consult the wishes of the abolitionists, and govern themselves accordingly. Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1841.

Persecution of the Colored Race.

SIPICAN, Nov. 1841. WM. L GARRISON :

DEAR SIR-On the side of the oppressors, there is power. What man can read the statements made by Mr. Collins, of the inhuman conduct towards passengers who unfortunately get on board the cars running on the Eastern rail-road, and not feel his bosom burn with indignation at such brutal conduct? They are probably copyists of the gallant Phinney, of the mammouth steam-boat that plies between the Main and Siasconset; or the redoubtable Justice Crapo, the cringing tool of an incorporated, monied aristocracy, ably be taken. of the Glentworth order, that knows nothing (religiously) beyond dollars and cents.

When will the wickedness of the wicked come to an end! When will the despot cease to whip his living out of the bodies of men and women, created in the image of Him who created them?

You will recollect that the statue of Washington (in murble) has recently been delivered at the city of (in marble) has recently been delivered at the city of whips and chains, (Washington,) from a vessel called Sea, from a port in Italy. That same ship has gone, or is about to go, to New-Orleans, with a cargo of huor is about to go, to New-Orleans, with a cargo of human beings in irons, being a portion of the product and revenue of the States of Maryland and Virginia, there to undergo a servitude excessively cruel and horrible, over which (if possible) the Saviour of the world and the angels of God would weep.

Look at the picture ! A statue of the champion of liberty-a cargo of slaves, chattels personal, subjects of that liberty !

Yours, for him that hath no helper,

P. S. In the S. E. part of Bristol county, there is

about to be established what is called a Seaman's home, being, however, part and parsel of the bowing down to slavery. The colored sailor is excluded from its hospitalities! Yes, a class of men much sought after, forty years ago, to man their ships, and who have done much to lay the foundation of the present wealth of the town. But-they must be excluded or ten feet, upon my back, (it appeared to nave oct intentionally done by some maddened ruffian at the close of our election last evening,) yet I cannot resist not Him who created them? Yes. Do they, then, despise the man? No-they despise God.

A New-Orleans correspondent of the Commercia dvortiser gives a summary statement of the

ishing those occasioned by		er, as follows flow Fever.
Ist week,	57	5
2d do.	80	4
3d do.	102	23
4th do.	146	72
5th do.	174	105
6th do.	245	164
7th do.	292	220
8th do.	327	259
9th do.	259	180
10th do.	188	115
11th do.	151	93
12th do.	149	96
13th do.	78	37
		-
	2249	1372
Buried at Lafayette, from N. Orleans, estimated	450	350
	2699	1722

Showing an average weekly majority of 211, of which 135 were of yellow fever.

ITEMS.

The mate of the Schooner Cursader, (an account of the wreck of which vessel on Squam Bar, we published in our last paper,) sustained in his arms, in the rigging, his wife, until she perished—a period of eight or ten hours. She frequently urged her husband to let her drop into the ocean, as, she said he was satisfied both could not survive, situated as they were, and it were better for him not to risk his own life in an endeavor to preserve hers. Devoted and as elf-sacrificing woman—who will not weep for rhy fate, or render an honorable tribute to him who to the last sustained and encouraged you!

A life boat has been stationed at Squam about one year—in that time six lives have been saved, which, but for her, must have been inevitably lost.—Glouc.

but for her, must have been inevitably lost .- Glouc

Another Accident on the Western Rail-Road .- The danther Accident on the Western Rail-Road.—The locomotive, tender and baggage ears of the evening train of cars from Hudson to Pittsfield, were run off the track on an embankment about 14 feet, two miles out of Pittsfield, last Saturday evening. There were four baggage cars attached and one passenger car with several passengers; none of the passengers were injured. The brakeman was considerably hort. The engineer and fireman were thrown under the wreck, but miraculously escaped unhurt. We understand this accident occurred by some villain moving the switch, for which no pains or expense should be spared to ferret him out. The damage is estimated at

Railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg .- A joint adhere to their principles.

As neither of the individuals put in nomination by the leading political parties for Representatives to General Court was thought to be sufficiently imbut d allowed to complete the whole line, which will be 33

Real Sham Fight .- A disturbance occurred on Mon all, without regard to complexion. And it is believed that a course of this kind pursued by abolitionists in local elections, would tend greatly to make themselves and their cause respected, in these times of pulitical degeneracy.

The purity and high-mindedness of the friends of One county and high-mindedness of the friends of One county may be completed in the wrist, another in the nose, and so on. One county may severely injured about the head One young man was severely injured about the head with a sword. The estizens pelted the soldiers with brickbats. The difficulty originated with the citizens, but the soldiers were also to blame.

An Old Salt. Saturday last completed fifty-eight An Old Satt. Saturday list completed pity-eight years that Mr. Josiah Ayres has acted as pilot in this harbor. On the 13th of November, 1783, he for the first time took charge of a vessel in his official capacity, and during this long period of time he has given universal satisfaction to his employers, and a more skilful or faithful pilot probably never trod a quarter deck. He is still hale and hearty, and will no doubt he able to discharge the duties of his profession for many years longer.—Boston Transcript.

At teubenville, Ohio, the cashier of a menageric having given out in change some stage tickets, refused to receive them again. Upon this a mob rallied and assailed the establishment with brickbats and stones and cutting their tents into stripes. A sortie and a sattle eusued, in which several were wounded. A

Capt. S. M. Thompson, formerly of the Mexica navy, was killed in a porter house, at Tobasco, a few weeks since. Two Mexican officers, who were with Thompson at the time, run the Mexican who killed him, through the body; for which they were arrested next day, tried, and condmned to be shot. Thompson was a desperate character.

The late William Bartlett, Esq., of Newburyport, left to the Andover Institution the sum of \$50,000 to his grandchildren, 21 in number, \$20,000 each His whole estate amounted to the enormous sum of \$595,000, most of which he had accumulated by his close attention to business. He retained his faculties in a surprising degree to the last, and died at the advanced age of 93.

Another Murder .- A letter received in this city this morning, from Norwich, Vt. states that a man by the name of Sweeny, an Irishman, killed his wife last Saturday night, in cold blood. She was found dead in the garden on Sunday morning, with her head and ribs broken in. The homicide has fled, but will prob-The raw ore from which are manufactured the car

ron croaments of Berlin, does not cost more shan Is 9d per cwt. but wrought into ear-rings, the value becomes £2743 28 6d per cwt; and made into shirt buttons, about £3000 per cwt. It would not be easy to point out any other metal in which art can increase the value of the raw material 40,000 fold.

In Chesterville, Me. Mr. Samuel Park, aged 74 .-Education of Indians .- The Dunkirk Beacon men

Education of Indians.—The Dunkirk Beacon men-tions the arrival at that place by steamboat, of six half-breeds—four males and two females—of one of the N. W. tribes of Indians, from 500 miles above Sault Ste. Marie. They were taken to Fredonia to receive an English education at the excellent Acade-my in that village.

Great fire in Barre.-Thirteen hundred gallons of orreat fire in Barre.—Thirteen nuncred gailons of spirituous liquors were lately burnt on the green in Barre. The liquors constituted the stock of several retailers who promised to give up the buisness of selling on condition that the temperance people would pay for what they had on hand.—Mass. Spy.

Secret Punishment. Three soldiers, recently convicted at Frederickton, N. B., of stealing a gold watch, were last week shipped from St. John, for transportation for life. They were at the time of the trial sentenced to be executed, but subsequently their sentence commuted. This is a severe penalty for ordinary lessent

Suicide in Prison.—Joseph W. Place, who was confined in prison at Vevay, Indiana, awaiting his trial for shooting at and severely wounding two young ladies, committed suicide on the 16th Oct. by taking

The ship Akbar arrived at Liverpool from New-York on the 11th of October, having taken a pilot off Holyhead in fourteen days and three hours after leav-ing Sandy Hook.

NOTICES.

PARTICULAR REQUEST. MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR are earnestly and affectionately requested by the Boston Committee to Give earnestly and affectionately requested by the Boston Committee to Give early notice of their intentions, (that the best arrangements may be made for their reception at the houses of the friends of the cause,) to The ladies who intend to furnish tables

the cause,) to
CAROLINE WESTON, 25 Cornhill,
Committee of Reception.

NOTICES

Just printed, and for sale at No. 25, Cornhill, LARGE NOTICES of Anti-Slavery Meetings, adapted for use in any town. They furnish the best medium of communicating information respecting such meetings, rendering it comparatively unimportant whether notice is given or omitted in the churches. Every town should be furnished with them. Price 1 cent each.

Also, for sale as above, the Eighth Annual Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, from the pen of its Secretary, Maria W. Chapman. Price 6 1-4 cents.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

A quarterly meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Fall River, on Tuesday, Nov. 23d, commencing at 10 o'clock. This will be an important meeting, and it is hoped there will be a general attendance of abolitionists from all parts of the county. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Collins, Frederick Douglas, and other advocates of the anti-slavery cause, are expected to be present on the opension.

WM. C. COFFIN, Secretary. New Bedford, Oct 28, 1841.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The BOARD of MANAGERS of the ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY are hereby notified to meet at the house of Jonathan Kenny, No. 32 South street, Salem, on Monday Next, (22d inst,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Danvers, Nov. 16th, 1841.

LIBERTY HEAD QUARTERS AND READING

The Boston Liberty Association has leased the rooms 32 Washington Street, 3d story, and fitted up a large Reading Room, and place for anti-slavery meetings, capable of holding 200—where all the anti-slaings, capable of holding 200—where all the anti-st zery papers published, most of the religious paper and the most important weekly and daily papers, w be found. Entrance free to all. By order of the Boston Liberty Association. Boston, Nov.14th, 1841. 6m.

NOTICE! VOTERS ATTENTION!

A grand Liberty and Temperance Caucus, to complete the arrangements for the City Election, will be held at Head Quarters, in the new Reading Room, Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Lovers of liberty and temperance are invited to attend.

Boston Nov. 14th, 1841. By order.

BITS OF SILK WANTED FOR THE FAIR . Any lady, who has by her small pieces of silk, is formed that they would be an acceptable donation the Fair: or, it she wishes to have them printed with anti-slavery devices and mottoes, to be wrought up for the Fair by herself, is requested to select such mottoes as she chooses, and send them with the silk to 25, Cornbill, where her directions will be carefully executed.

Boston, Oct. 29, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED,

Respecting a wooden box, about two and a half feet square, containing picture-frames, which was sen from the rail-road depot, in Boston, a year since, differed, to Alvania, Managara, Rephosed from the ween eft in some depot on the road.

Please to address H. W. Williams, 25, Cornhill.

NOTICE.

The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the Liberty Bell, has promise of contributions, (literary and pecuniary,) are requested to notice, that the time of publication draws nigh. No effort should be spared to make this third number of the Anti-Slavery Annual better than its predecessors. It has always been a source of pecuniary profit to the cause, as well as a means of reaching minds which will not receive the anti-slavery principles through any other medium. The Editor's address is M. W. CHAPMAN, 6 Chauncy Place, Boston.

THE FAIR.

the receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Mrs. Nancy Prince, being about to establish a man-Mrs. Nancy Prince, being about to establish a manual labor school for orphans and outcasts at Kingston, Jamaica, requests the aid of the benevolent and the liberal. Any donations in money, children's books, or clothing, may be left at No. 25 Belknap st.—25 Cornbill, before the last week of this month, where they will be thankfully received, and where may be found a pamphlet on the present state of Jamaica, written by Mrs. Prince. Price 25 cents. It may also be obtained at No. 25, Cornbill.
Buston. Nov. 3, 1841. Boston, Nov. 3, 1841.

LECTURES BY MRS. GOVE.

Mrs. S. Gove will give a course of 18 lessons, in the principles of Mr. James Brown's Gammar, with which instruction in Vocal Philosophy will be com-bined. Price for the course §5. Commencing the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Marlboro' Chapel. Boston, Nov. 6, 1841.

Died in this city, 16th inst. Garrison, son of John and Ann M. Wright, aged nine months.

ESTATE OF EDWARD LAWSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Edward Lawson, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, laborer, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

make payment to
ELIZABETH LAWSON, Administratriz,
2011-1841. 3tis. Boston, October 25th, 1841. PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

Graham's Bibical Lectures IN NUMBERS, PERIODICALLY.

IN NUMBERS, PERIODICALITY.

To philanthropists of every denomination, sect and society. I am now prepared to publish the pirst part of my work on the philosophy of sacred history, with reference to the authority of the Bible for FLESH-EATING, WINE-BINKING, SLAVERY, CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, &c. &c. And, for the sake of the facilities afforded by the public mail, I am induced to publish the much as a prepared with the title of publish this work as A PERIODICAL, with the title of GRAHAM'S QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGICAL, PSYCOLOGICAL, AND THEOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Each number will contain about one hundred octave pages, and four numbers will complete the volume.

lame.

As this work will be entirely under my own control, it is my intention to get it out in the best manner possible, consistent with the price of it. It shall be printed on paper worth at least four dollars a ream, and in a large and fair type; and done up in a neat

cover.

I have consulted an extensive publisher who has no interest in the matter; and he tells me that I must put the work at fifty cents a number, as the lowest price at which it can be afforded, in the style in which I propose to issue it. And it must be remembered that this work has cost me an incalculable amount of labor. It is now nearly twenty years since I com-menced it; and, during that whole time, it has been almost constantly progressing in my hands; and I can in truth say that I have studied the Bible more than all other books together.

all other books together.

I propose to issue the first number as soon as it can be printed, and continue the publication once in three months—completing my work on the philosophy of sacred history in one year, and sooner, if possible.

S GRAHAM.

he frequency and the rt of subscribers, to statement made at nary Herald, namesubscribers for that my the whole debt of se subscribers are from

illiam Herrick, Esq. ghborough, a horse irs old, during 25 of squire.—Nottingham

POETRY.

THE MOTHER WHO HATH A CHILD AT

BY ELIZA COOK. There's an eye that looks on the swelling cloud, Folding the moon in a funeral shroud, That watches the stars dying one by one, Till the whole of heaven's calm light hath gone There's an ear that lists to the hissing surge, As the mourner turns to the anthem dirge; That eye! that ear! oh, whose can they be, But a mother's who bath a child at sea?

There's a cheek that is getting ashy white, As the tokens of storm come on with night; There's a form that's fixed at the lattice pane, To mark how the gloom gathers over the ma While the yeasty billows lash the shore, With loftier sweep and hoarser roar. That cheek! that form! Oh, whose can they be, But a mother's who hath a child at sea!

The rushing whistle chills her blood As the north wind hurries to scourge the flood, And the icy shiver spreads to her heart As the first red lines of lightning start. The ocean boils! All mute she stands, With parted lips and tight-clasp'd hands: Oh, marvel not at her fear, for she Is a mother who hath a child at sea.

She conjures up the fearful scene Of yawning waves, where the ship between, With striking keel and splinter'd mast, Is plunging hard and foundering fast. She sees her boy, with lank drench'd hair, Clinging on to the wreck with a cry of dispair Oh, the vision is madd'ning! No grief can be Like a mother's who hath a child at sea. She presses her brow-she sinks and kneels,

Whilst the blast howls on and the thunder peals

She breathes not a word, for her passionate prayer Is too fervent and deep for the lips to bear; It is pour'd in the long convulsive sigh, In the straining glance of an upturn'd eye, And a holier offering cannot be, Than the mother's prayer for her child at sea. Oh! I love the winds when they spurn control, For they suit my own bond-hating soul; I like to hear them sweeping past, Like the eagle's pinions, free and fast. But a pang will rise, with sad alloy, To soften my spirit and sink my joy, When I think how dismal their voices must be

From the Scottish Temperance Journal PARODY ON THE 'ANGELS' WHISPER.' A baby was sleeping,

To a mother who hath a child at sea !

Its mother was weeping, For her husband was that night away on the spree, And her bosom was swelling, As she looked round her dwelling. And cried, Oh that thy father but temp'rat

Sad hours while she numbered, The baby still slumber'd, But sigh'd in her ear as it lay on her knee, Oh, sure 'tis a warning Of thy father's returning, That makes thee, my baby, mourn for me;

would be!

For while I am keeping

The dawn of the morning

Dull watch o'er thy sleeping, In the ale-house thy father now revels in glee, Perhaps he is singing Sweet home, -how unmeaning! While he sits there, regardless of thee and of me.

Saw Donald returning, And the wife wept aloud her child's father to see, While he, vacant, staring, Fell a cursing and swearing, Next day, in the horrors,

He thought on the sorrows He had brought on himself and his family, And humply confessing His sin, asked a blessing, And vowed that henceforward he'd tee-total be

The pledge he has taken, He ne,er thinks of breaking:

For he feels that from bondage he has been made free There's peace in his dwelling, A joy above telling, And his wife is as happy as happy can be.

From the Herald of Freedom

JOHN Q. ADAMS. On reading his Argument in case of the Amistad Captives. SIC ITUE AD ASTRA.

The notes of the swan are the sweetest when dy The forest most splendid in Autumn's decay-

The sun seems the greater with disk almost lying Repose'd in the shroud of the rich parting day. Thou, too, revered patriot, statesman, and sage-

Thy liquid eye brightening the scholar's dee With the arder of youth and the wisdom of age.

Ne'er in fulness of fame shone so brightly as now Thy youth itself manhood-thy manhood mature, Beyond fairest examples of richly earn'd fame, Would seem to have left little room to secure

In life's last decline, a still more deathless name But for this thy defence of the poor and oppress'd-This labor of love for the perishing slave-

The noblest of efforts that wrong be redress'd And fraud the most foul find its reprobate grave : For this, and, still more, for thy name freely given, In aid of a cause by earth's great ones despised,

Ascricptions of praise will ascend unto Heaven, And thy efforts, blest richly, most richly be prized The song of the captives shall blind with the sighing From Afric's palm groves, and each sweet sunn

Nor the praise for deliverance cease but in dying With the prayer for earth's freedom from valley

For the Portland Tribune. NEW-ENGLAND.

I love thee, New-England, I love thee-Thou land of the true and free: No clime under heaven above thee, So bright and so dear is to me : 'Tis here where proud freedom's broad pinion With the sunlight of glory is crowned; And where, through thy spacious dominion, No despot or tyrant is found.

What the' from thy bleak, hoary mountains, Thy valleys look barren and drear-And frosts stop the flow of thy fountains, Till the warm rays of summar appear; I love thee, New-England, I love thee, Thou land of my fathers, my home; And never, till death shall remove me

From thy rock-bounded shore will I roam.

HUMANITY.

A man of kindness to his beast is kind-But brutal actions shew a brutal mind. Remember-He who made thee, made the brute Who gave thee speech and reason made him mute He can't complain ; but God's omniscient eye Beholds thy cruelty. He hears his cry : He has designed thy servant and thy drudge But know that his Creator is thy Judge.

NON-RESISTANCE.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

New-England Non-Resistance Society.

The meeting having been organized, and the us al committees appointed, Mr. Garrison was called on for the Annual Report. The reading commanded profound attention; after which, Adia Ballot spoke as follows:

port has carried us back to Christ, as the origin of give up good order and security when we adopt it; our cause; we have been shown the persecutions of its advocates, and the encouragement that its principles meet both at home and abroad. The Report closes with a touching appeal to all who love those principles, to be faithful to them in word and deed; and here suffer me to express my anxiety that we should go forward with clear heads and warm friend who spoke of the advantage our principles hearts in this work of reform each in his own wat have here to the temperance cause. Mere knowledge the specific product of the control of the state of the second of the control of th hearts in this work of reform, each in his own way, have been to the temperance cause. Mere knowland according to the dictates of his best judgment. edge of what is best is not enough to make men do Let me express my conviction that nothing can pre-right; they must get into the spirit of the thing. vail against us but inconsistency in our own lives. The heart must be right, as well as the logic. In Over every other obstacle, our course must advance. past years, we have had the truth told us in the tem-Its most malignant opposers, (for we are reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that there are such,) will be convinced of its excellency when our lives shall consistent with our principles

I look forward to better days than the present— o times when violence shall not be the first idea that comes to men's minds on receiving an injury when selfishness shall not prompt to force in the acquisition, or fraud in the retention of the gifts of ou heavenly Father: when to do good and communicate shall be our first thought, and when all the laws of violence and selfishness shall be repealed. Only let us be sure not to injure our own cause, and we may rest assured that no others can injure it, with whatever spirit or temper or means they may make the attempt. None can harm us, if we are follow-is of that which is good.

ENOCH MACK. I would more than second the motion of my brother. I would urge warmly the adoption of this Report. It is too good to have its participation confined to a few; and I therefore hope that measures will be taken by this Society and its nittee to give it a wide circulation.

H. C. WRIGHT. I would amend the motion before the meeting by incorporating with it a direction from the Society to the Executive Committee, to publish and circulate this Report as widely as they Whereupon, the motion was unanimously passed.

II. C. WRIGHT then moved the first resolution from the table, (where it had been laid upon recep-tion from the Business Committee to make way for the Report,) and spoke as follows:

[For resolution, see last number of Non-Resist-

I do not believe that in comparing the progre of the various branches of moral reform during the last 100 years, we shall find one that has advanced so rapidly as that in which we are engaged as non resistants. Its rapid progress, since the commence-ment of our associated action, will be found alto-gether unparalleled. I do not believe that you are aware, my friends, of the general interest excited by our course at this moment, in New-England. One grand proof of this is, the general stand now being taken in the church, of disciplining non-resistants The clergy are every where taking it into conside ration, whether or not non-resistants shall be entirely cut off from the church. Military courts and trity cut off from the church. Mifftary courts and tri-bunals are looking at these principles as at some-thing that they have got to meet. I believe the mi-litia system of Massachusetts to be in fact abolished. In New-Hampshire it will be in five years, and in Vermont also, although it is the State of the great nilitary champion, Ethan Allen, When I say abo hished, I mean that these States will not oblige men to do military duty. In Massachusetts, none are now compelled to study the bloody science of slaughering those whom God commands them to love. As the agent of this Society, I have had letters from the ends of the land, begging me to come and pro-mulgate its principles. From Ohio and Illinois, the applications are pressing. In fact, a deor is open in every part of the country. In Vermont, arrangements are already made for some twenty conventions, to commence week after next, and to close with a made in the Report to the niceting in N. Hampshire It was my privilege to be present at that meeting, at which a New Hampshire Non-Resistance Society was formed. A deeper, holier spirit of inquiry was formed. A deeper, houer spirit or inquiry into duty I never witnessed than among those seventy-five persons. A horror seemed to pervade their minds at the idea of man's butchering his brother. That meeting has sent the discussion of non-resistance into every hamlet among the hills of New-Hampshire. In Connecticut, I have spent some time, and witnessed much inquiry there. In New Jersey also there is some, and a great deal in Penu-sylvania. In western New York our cause finds friends. There and in Ohio, they are ready to ap-point conventions for the discussion of their duty with respect to it. With all the military schools and efforts for the reorganization of the militia, the sys-

Notwithstanding this, there is one thing that nonresistants ought to know—that in other quarters vio-lence is increasing; and it will increase for a time in proportion to the efforts of non-resistants to carry forward their cause. It will be with us as non resistants, as it was with us as abolitionists. On the truly estimate our progress, we must take another vigorous action of abolitionists, the spirit of slavery survey; and while we are not to skip church or survey; and while we are not to skip church or always breaks out. Do not let non-resistants imag-ine that they can go forward without irritating the spirit of violence. No, Mr. Chairman! Violence is We must look on man as connected with his fellowine that they can go forward without irritating the spirit of violence. No, Mr. Chairman! Violence is sustained every where. In the pulpit—in the social circle—in the week-day school—in the sabbath-school, efforts are continually made to instil violence into the hearts of human beings. Well! we have to meet it, relying on truth alone. But that is a sufficient reliance. Surely no cause but that of truth the family is the state—is the school. Not till all the school. Not till all the school is the property of the family is the state—is the school. Not till all the school is the property of the family is the state—is the school. Not till all the school is the property of the family is the state—is the school. Not till all the school is the property of the family is the state—is the school. Not till all the school is the property of the family is the state—is the school. could in so since a time may so smaller the minus of its adversaries. I recognize, by the spirit in which is peaceful there, is any real progress made. There non-resistance is opposed, that the enterprise is distinct the midst of debate. War is there, and time. The spirit of the Divinity is in it, and no all is resounding with the din of argument. I have sneers can put it down. I am utterly amazed, that those who call themselves Christians should be found But I want something greater than talk. They stand claiming the right to kill a brother!

That is the position of our opponents, and it is not an enviable one; and when they find it hard to maintain child, and the man to his neighbor, in the house and their ground, they evince a malignity of spirit which is startling. In all their violence, I recognize only the legitimate effect of truth on the minds that William Lloyd Garrison. I thank God for cherish error, and look to see that very mind made a monument of the triumph of that very truth which means of converting the world. Those who profess it first hated and rejected.

my brother's remark, that violence is instilled into my brother's remark, that violence is instilled into the minds of children in sabbath-schools. I know it to be the fact. I will relate something that occurred but a few miles from this place, about a year to be the fact. I will relate something that occur-red but a few miles from this place, about a year red but a few miles from this place, about a year since. We have in our neighborhood a Juvenile Missionary Society, who bring in annually their contributions. When they came together last year, there were three ministers present. They were all of the order to which, for ten years past, I have been particularly attached, so that I am sure I am prompt ed by no sectarian feeling in what I now say. The children were to go to a grove in the neighborhood. We have there, too, a juvenile militia, called the Harrison Guards. They offered to excort the little missionary society to the grove, with their cockades on their hats, and their swords by their sides; and their services were accepted. If this is not instillation is a sound that the services were accepted. If this is not instillation is a sound that the services were accepted.

ed one of the greatest proofs of the progress of non-resistance—the new aspect it has given to the tem-perance cause. It is well known that the advocates now? I ask these men to look back to the comgreatest sots, and reforms them merely by moral non-resistants. Let us remember that the philosopower; and it operates to convince us of the effica-phy of all reform is commotion—agitation. We shall find drawn up against us a great mass of profes-

man, to give my testimony respecting the disposition of that part of the country where I reside to receive these principles. In no place there can they be agitheed where they will not gain ground. The cause is succeeding; and no one in that region dares to contradict it. One remark I am desirous to make:—it is, that whatever principle we would have prosper, we should plant at the fireside. Though it is but eight years since the place from which I came began I am sure, Mr. President, since hearing this able, aged on the principle of non-resistance; and since it interesting, and encouraging Report, that I shall but speak the minds of all the members of the Society, in moving its acceptance. I express my own view of its excellence in making that motion. The Report has carried us back to Christ, as the origin of our cause; we have been shown the persecutions of its advectors and the prescription of the second our chiefest security. When its advectors and adopt it at once.

> perance cause, but not always in the true spirit. The chemist told us that the intoxicating principle was alcohol, and the physician told us that alcohol was injurious to the system. Yet it did not touch the heart; it did not lift the drunkard out of the ditch. But when the reformed drunkard came, not with ic, but with a heart full of the subject, he did not il; and we must do the same with this subject Let us speak to them as men who have felt the ower of anger, and passionate and revengeful feel-ngs, and tell them that the power of love has con-

MR. ALCOTT, of Concord. I sympathise with this last thought very much. We must speak from experience alone, if we would do good. Only those ho are peaceful and meek can overcome violence. We must first become non-resistants at heart. There is a logic and there is an argument to this subject; but there is also something deeper: there is a life. The life is higher than the argument. The argument is good—the logic is desirable—but the life is We have been told of much to encourage us; but look at the terms employed. The vocabu-lary is taken from the camp. We must desist from lary is taken from the camp. We must desist from much of our logic and our argument, and begin to live. I would almost say, that he who abounds so much in logic, has not the truth. He is fumbling for it: but he who has it, affirms. He who had this truth so clearly, never reasoned. It is all affirmation with him. Argument and logic address the intellect. He is exactly to the second of the sec HE is speaking to something deeper-proder. When we argue, what follows? A counterrument : debate. That is war ; not peace. The ead is a sceptic; and just in proportion as the heart infirm, will the head be an unbeliever. I know we cannot state our views without argument, we e so much the habit of conflicting, but there is a om experience. If we have good temper, it may ed enough to argue without giving up the fundamental principle of this Society give up their temper rather than their argument.

Mr. Ford. I feel confident that the cause is nward, yet I am no less convinced of the truth of brother Wright's remark, that its progress increases the opposition of its enemies. When brothers the opposition of its enemies. When brothers Wattles and Wright lectured in our neighborhood, ere was no excitement at the time, and they got the house without difficulty. But since that time, then opposition has arisen, and now they would not be admitted. As to the influences exerted on sabbath school, and a member of the church. have attempted to teach the people these holy principles of forgiveness: and last sabbath, the st scholar was removed from that sch The only reason was, because I taught the children not to fight! I have repeatedly brought up the subject before the church, and find it occasions ccitement and opposition in men's minds, but yet I can see that it makes progress. I see that fid o this principle may subject us to the s ver befalls us in consequence, may God give us

LUCRETIA MOTT. I wish to remark another evi dence of the progress of our principles, in addition to those which have been already mentioned. It is the improvement noticeable, since I met with y two years since, in the clearness with which these views are expressed, without tediousness or rhapody. In the short time that we sat in silence he soay. In the short time that we sat in silence be-fore the commencement of our discussions, though there was no voice heard, I thought the feeling among us seemed truer and deeper; and I would ever have it more felt than expressed. Whatever we do express, I hope will be in few words and to

ENOCH MACK. I have seen enough to set my ter from me on this subject. Whoever has an honest heart will not fail to adopt them at length.—
Though he now expresses his repugnance, sooner or later he will, if honest, be converted to their adoption. heart at rest respecting those of my brethren who dif-

Ma. ALCOTT. It seems to me that if we would

to be non-resistants will do well to count the cost of MR. Blanchard, of Dorchester. I am struck by brother's remark, that violence is instilled into

maintain that we are insane, and that our position is most critical and dangerous, and that we ought to be discouraged in our combat with the world, because they are sustaining the gospel of peace there with one hand, they certainly are pulling it down with the other. maintain that we are insane, and that our position is and fled. Yet where stands he now in the wor JAMES N. BUFFUM. My friend Wright overlook- that scorned him than? Look at Luther. Why what of temperance formerly had recourse to the law, and hoped great things from political action. But lately they have abandoned these means, and all see how much it has been to the advantage of temperance. The principles of non-resistance are now being discussed through the medium of temperance societies, to thousands and thousands. But God does not continue to the societies of non-resistance are now being discussed through the medium of temperance societies. We hold temperance meetings once a week at Lynn: We hold temperance meetings once a week at Lynn:
we hold temperance meetings once a week at Lynn:
and there the expediency of using the strong arm of
the law has been a subject of consideration, which
has opened men's minds to the whole subject of
shall finally have numbers on our side? We shall
non-resistance. It excites more attention than any
other. We see how temperance takes hold of the
greatest sets and reforms them progrey by moral non-resistants. Let us remember that the philoso-

Mr. Reynolds, of Michigan. I rise, Mr. Chairman, to give my testimony respecting the disposition of that part of the country where I reside to receive in doing it, we shall find that but few understand Christianity. Were it not that God hath laid help tated where they will not gain ground. The cause succeeding; and no one in that region dares to contradict it. One remark I am desirous to make:—

Trom the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, we clip the must sift the church—the clergy—the people; and in doing it, we shall find that but few understand Christianity. Were it not that God hath laid help on him who is mighty to save, we might despair, but having His help, we may go confidently forward.

The meeting adjourned till afternoon.

MISCELLANY.

Every man who has a common share of the good feelings of our nature, must feel indignant at the outrages committed by the British government upon the unoffending Chinese. The remarks below which we have copied from the Cultivator are not too severe. England has disgraced herself not only by her conduct towards China, but by the whole history of the ways and extluments in India. Wherever, the latter of their representatives at 151 by a majority of 16,632 votes; and against bicumial elections where the latter of the representatives at 151 by a majority. of her wars and settlements in India. Wherever

proud and haughty England be made to consult her national honor for a moment, how would she stand abashed before the dread tribunal of the civilized adiana of the earth. Her immoralities and crines, which she has committed on inoffensive India for attempting to arrest the progress of opium intemperance, wasting and destroying the India people like a pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday, forbid her the rank of a civilized contribution path whole. wasteth at noonday, forbid her the rank of a civilized or christian nation. Let her subjugation and wholesale robbery of India, point a lesson to her ministers of the gospel, and her philanthropists, while all civilization views with horror and denunciation the hypocrisy of her anti-slavery professions, and her predatory design on the Island of Cuba, and the rich provinces of Central America.

Of what avail is all her glory in her Chatham, Pitt, Burk, Wellington, Wilberforce, or Clarkson, the last star in her national diadem, is now extin-

the last star in her national diadem, is now extinguished. She has become the robber and enslave of multitudes. Let the civilized nations of the earth. from the pulpit and the forum, hurl forth their loud denunciations on her iniquitous example, till christi-anity shall be redeemed from its foul reproach, and made to bleed and blush in the gradation of the poor pagan government of India.

Homan. We find in Judge Kent's sentence of Peter Kane, for stabbing and killing a woman, the following remark: 'Prisoner, your life is safe, but in sending you to the State Prison, the Court will mark their sense of your dreadful conduct; and if not punished to the full extent the law allows, it is by reason of the good character you had previously sustained. To your wife, also, you are incebted for a mitigation of your punishment. Her conduct on that occasion has excited the admiration of the an angel pursuing you, whose conduct was more like that of a beast of prey than a human being, and striving by every means in her power to save you from sin and guilt. There are very few evils to which a man is subjected, that he might not avoid, if he would confer more with his wife, and follow her advice. Few gratifications are meted out to him, which he does not owe, in part, to woman; no pleasure, perhaps, which she does not heighten by her participation.—U. S. Gazette.

Extract from a letter of an Englishman travelling in this country to his friends:—'I saw yesterday a scene of petty tyranny which made my English blood boil. A respectable American white citizen brutally abused and dragged out of the cars by the rail-road conductor, for no other crime than express-ing his sympathy for a colored woman who was treated in the same brutal manner. I came near sharing the same fate for the same offence. Had such a act been perpetrated in Great Britain, by servant or master, it would have made something of a stir, I thus been lately stated, that in think. At least, the fellows would not have had opportunity for such another offence. But it is said the demand for white pine lumber. that the abused persons here have no redress. This

Texas. An outrage was committed by a party of Mexicans, on the 30th of September, in Refugio county, Texas. The Mexicans made a sudden descent pann the town robbed it of every thing they could lay their hands on, and carried off eight prisoners; on the way to New-York, via Eric Canal from Buffand a justice of the peace.

and a justice of the peace.

Henry Riol, one of the captives, made a desperate resistance, killing one of the Mexicans and wounding two others, before he was overpowered. It is believed that he was afterwards killed.

tee of citizens to quit the State, informing him if he tionate to did not comply with the invitation, he would receive crease of

Singular Death.—A remarkable case of death from excessive physical irritation occurred at Framingham, a few days since A young man named Henry Cooledge, of that place, having shaved the face of his doad father previous to the interment of the corpse, soon after applied the same razor to his own face. Although his father had died a natural death, and nothing at all remarkable had been observed in the manner of his decease, the face and head of the son began to swell almost immediately after having finished the operation of shaving, and in a short time he was himself a corpse.

leading to Oupelousas. This majestic oak stands in the midst of a rich and heavy bottom, on the Bayou St Barb. Two feet from the ground it measures for ty-four feet in circumference; and at six feet, thrty, two feet. The trunk appears sound and healthy, and its height, to the branches, is from faily to sixty feet.

Harla W Charman.

Commodores Stewart, Biddle, and Reed, had a nar row escape from being drowned on Thursday morning. They had just landed at the Fulton ferry, when the ferry steamboat ran into the boat they had left

and smashed her to pieces.

These officers compose the Court now sitting at the navy yard, to enquire into the causes which in-Mediteranean -- Cour & Enq.

A Lofty Abade. The highest inhabited place upon the face of the globe is a liarm house situated 13,500 feet above the level of the sea, or about two miles and a half above that level. This lofty and elevated habitation is situated on the highest peak of the Andes, in South America, Chimborazo, which rises to 22,540 feet above the level of the sea. It may be truly said that the dwellers in this farm-house are according to the sea of the sea. ustomed to, and move in 'high life.'

A Poser for Phrenologists. A young man, mentioned by Foster, by lavish and reckless extravagance, quandered a large and valuable estate, and became a He began to work as a common potter, toiled night and day, saved carefully what he earned, re-covered by avarice the estate he had lost by prodigal-ity, and died an inveterate miser worth £60,000.

seized with the fever, and on Sunday evening was carried to his grave.—N. O. Advertiser.

Any books may be sent to THOMAS COLE, Librarian, Atkinson street, or to WM. C. NELL, Secretary, No. 25 Cornhill; or a line through the Post office, stating where the books are, when they will persons upon it in his employment. Now, but five slaves live on the pluce, and 400 acres only are cultivated, chiefly used for raising wheat and Indian corn.

Any books may be sent to THOMAS COLE, Librarian, Atkinson street, or to WM. C. NELL, Secretary, No. 25 Cornhill; or a line through the Post Office, stating where the books are, when they will be cheerfully sent for.

Should you not have books in your Library, which you can conveniently spare for this object, any dona tion in money will be faithfully applied.

Boston, Oct 21st, 1841.

Household Industry .- It is mentioned in the Eric Household Industry.—11 is mentioned in the Erie Gazette, that two young girls of Harborreek, in that county, daughters of Capt. Porter Willard, spin five hundred runs of woollen yarn, from the 15th of June to the 25th of September, making a threat of near five hundred miles in length, and it must have caused over two thousand miles travel to spin it.—Buffalo

majority of 16,602 votes; tions by 17,853 majority.

Statistics of American Trade .- During the Such as set her lock, she has never tailed to attempt a regular course of plunder upon the people. At hone, she plunders her own subjects, and abroad she sends her pressed soldiers to assist in plundering \$132,065,946. The exports, the subjects of other governments, and other nations look on with indifference, as if all was right!

Outrageous Robbert of Millions. Could

The main window of the Baptist meeting-house, now building at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth-streets, N. Y., is 41 feet high and 22 feet wide, the wooden frame weighing 22 tons! Daniel O'Connell stated at a recent Repeal meet

ing that he should soon have the honor of addressing the association as the Lord Mayor of the city of Dub-lin. He acknowledges the receipt of large sums of money from America. There was an enormous rise of the river Thames on the 17th Oct. and the two or three following days. Upwards of ten thousand houses and stores were laid under water, and property to an immense amount

Extravagant Gloves. A pair of silk gloves were lately manufactured at the price of 15,000 francs. They were designed for the Queen of Belgium, but were very properly rejected by her Majesty, on the ground of the enormous expense. At Bangor, Dr. Collyer recently magnetized

child, with a diseased eye, and the surgical process of removing the eye from the head was performed with-out awaking the child, or its manifestation of any symptoms of pain. Wool. The annual clip of wool in the United States, is estimated at 90,000,000 pounds, worth nearly \$40,000,000, or two-thirds as much as the entire

cotton crop of the country. There are 5,000,000 sheep in the State of N. Y. The Rothchilds.—According to the Merchant's Magazine, the wealth of the house is estimated between twenty-five and forty millions of dollars, and they are supposed to be able to command secenty-five

Bad.—By the late census return it appears that here are in the United States 549,693 white persons, over 21 years of age, who cannot read or write

Good .- Virginia is moving in favor of universal ed cation. A large meeting has recently been held at Clarksburg to consider the subject.

A London tradesman lately employed a professional gentleman to recover a debt of thirteen shillings. He succeeded, and the cost was seventy pounds. Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant, in an action at law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket of water, and daring each other to remain iong-

Cucumbers. The Shakers in Canterbury, lately

ant to the editor of the New Hampshire Patriot a ucumber measuring more than 17 inches in length, nd more than 13 in inches in circumference. Those who without knowing us, think evil of us ou so harm; it is not us they attack, it is the phan

est under water.

It has been lately stated, that in the State of Maine 25,000 saw-mills are kept constantly at work to supply

Gen. Scott has come out in a long letter, in which he says he will accept a nomination for the Presiden-cy, if it is tendered. He may therefore be considered as in the field.

The Centinel says about \$500 in silver was taken from a window, and also \$2000 worth of dry goods, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Chief Justice Neill and two other men made their escape to a neighboring wood, and next morning returned to set the desolation of the town. It wore a frightful appearance; women and children were in great distress, having lest every thing moveable; and their husbands and fathers abducted and carried away into foreign captivity.

Jacob Barker, a lawrer of eminence in New-Orleans, formerly from the North, who has been extensively engaged in suits in behalf of free negroes and colored persons, has been notified by a committee of etizens to quit the State, informing bim if he incommendation are opened by the Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, at 25, Cornhill. The friends of the cause are informed that the value of all donations of linen, cambrick, thread-edging or silk, will be in all cases doubled, and in many instances quadrupled to the cause, by means of the Fair. From intelligence received from France and England, as well as from various parts of New-England, there is ground for supposing that the Fair this year will be more brilliant and attractive than ever, and combine more articles elsewhere unattainable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged are informed that exertions proportionate to the additional demands made by the inattainable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged are informed that exertions propor-tionate to the additional demands made by the intee of citizens to quit the State, informing him if he did not comply with the invitation, he would receive a visit from Judge Lynch. In the time of Paul the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the Liberty of the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the time of the Fair. Every motive by which we have safeguard in a heathen country. In Christian New-Orleans, (are we right in toupling the two words to gether?) being an American citizen unconvicted of crime, will not secure any man from personal violence. Do we not need a liberty party?—Signal of Liberty.

Singular Death.—A remarkable case of death from excessive physical irritation occurred at Framingham, was himself a corpse.

Tremendous. The largest red oak tree in North America, says a correspondent of the Nachitoches Herald, can be seen on the plantation of W. Smith, Esq., sighteen miles from Nachitoches, on the road leading to Onpelousas. This majestic oak stands in

THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, MARIA W. CHAPMAN, M. A. W. JOHNSON, ANNE WARREN WESTON.

NOTICE. Will be furnished, to triends of the cause skilled in

navy yard, to enquire into the causes which inseed the return of the frigate Brandywine from the diteranean—Cour & Enq.

2 Lofty Abade. The highest inhabited place upon face of the globe is a farm house situated 12 500.

3 Williams, 25, Cornhill. TO THE BENEVOLENT.

A Society was formed in this city, four years since

of Colored Citizens, which has been entitled the ADELPHIC UNION LIBBARY ASSOCIATION, the object of which is the improvement of bers in literature and general knowledge. ceedingly desirable to collect a Library for their use. Books which illustrate the Scriptures, or any upon ancient or modern history, will be very gratefully received. Any works which treat of the mechanic arts, or elementary books on science; any apparatus, electrical, astronomical, chemical or otherwise, calcu-lated to aid their scientific parsuits, will prove highly acceptable.

The Jew and his pound of flesh.—Some days ago, a gentleman from Mobile came to this city, and while here was arrested for debt, at the instance of a citizen of this place. Bail was found; but the inexorable creditor refused to let the stranger return to his family, though he pleaded hard for the immunity, fearing lest he might fall a prey to the pestilence.

In a day or two after, the unfortunate debtor was seized with the fever, and on Sunday evening was

Any books may be sent to THOMAS COLE, Li

Combs, Fancy Goods, and Perfumer, JU. T received, a large assortment of goods, selected for the Fall Trade by the

er, and for sale at low prices, whole on the country will do well to cal A. S. JORDAN, 2, Milk-sh 2 doors from Washington-street Boston, Nov. 5, 1841. 3w

Nonantum Hill. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, 40,

Nursery of William Kenrick. OF PEACH AND PEAR TREES, OF PLM AND CHERRY TREES, a collection unrited in any former year; for extensive numbers of the trees, of those most highly productive and values.

Catalogue for 1935, which is now in preparation, in be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honey-Suckles, & Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and or Rassas—of Tree Passinies, of Heibareons Passa and other flowering Plants—of double Dabliss, & Rhubarb of first rate, newest kinds, Cockspur, The

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to; and Trees, when so orders will be securely packed in mats and moss for sit transport to all distant places by land or sea, and sivered in the city free of charge for transportationly the wagon which is sent thither daily. Or, order may be left at the stand at No. 44, Congressment WILLIAM KENKICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton. Oct. 25.

DERFUMERY AND EXTRACTS.-Just ren ed, and for sale at JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 2d & from Washington-street.

Double Extract Geranium, Hungary, Barganotte, Eau de Lavender,

Extract aux mille Fleurs, Honey "
Fabrigue, Double ex ct_noir le n " Fabrigue, Boquet de Victoria, choir, Eau de Romaine les C an de Miel, " des Florides, Veux,
Double extract de Mask
Loit do Rose,
American Boquet, Extract of Roses, Cologne Water,

WM. G. NELL, Tailor and Clothes Dresser. IS NOW LOCATED AT No. 62, COURT-STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET. Where he continues to after Gentlemen's Appare any desired Fashion. Also, Clothes CLEANSED AND REPAIR

ED in the Neatest Style, and at the Shortest Notice. W. G. N. respectfully solicits the notice of old friends, and a share of the public patronage, smallest favors gratefully received.

Anti-Slavery Wafers.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at No. 5, 0 bill; ANTI-SLAVERY WAFERS, designed for ing letters, &c. They constitute a valuable add to the means of usefulness already possessed bitionists. Each sheet contains ninety-eight a priate mottoes, selected with great care Price six cents single, 25 sheets for one dollar

OLIVER JOHNSON AND G. F. WHIT CORRESPONDENCE between O. Johns George F. White, a minister of the So Friends. With an appendix. For sale at 2 hill; and at Philadelphia, New-York and Pro-

RIGHT and WRONG Among the Abolitionists of the United 8 PUBLISHED in Great Britain; by John lins, for sale at No. 25 Cornhill. Price 1

Liberator for 1840. SEVERAL bound volumes of the Liberate on hand, at No. 25 Cornhill. To those desirous of preserving a complete file, the fords a favorable opportunity.

Wild Flowers,

CULLED from early youth. By sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, tf

BOARD, E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRANKIN A PLACE—Gentlemen desirons of I of the most pleasant and central situation are respectfully invited to call as about TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be receit

DOLLAR per day.

Carriages in readiness at all times to co gers to railroads, &c. May 14.

COMB'S PHRENOLOGICAL

TOUR, NOTES on the United States IN during a Phrenological Visit in I published and for sale at the Phren 133 1-2 Washington Street by
April 9. SAXTON & PER

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY. WOULD respectfully inform my trons, that a consultation of emine ociated with Dr. Mott. have the blindness, which has so long buffled may be removed by a skilful operation.

may be removed by a skilful operation.

Feeling an intense desire to look again on tenances of my friends, and to dispense will cessity of an amanuensis in my editorial labor resolved to try the experiment.

In the mean time, the Mirror of Liberty will be conducted by a competent brother, or so until my sight is restored. In the later of the conducted by a competent brother, or so that the later of the conducted by a competent brother, or so the conducted by a competent brother, or so that the later of the conducted by a competent brother, or so that the later of the conducted by a competent brother, or so that the later of the conducted by a competent brother, or so that the later of the conducted by a competent brother, or so that the later of the conducted by a competent brother, or so that the later of the conducted by a competent brother, or so that the conducted by a competent brother, or so that the conducted by a competent brother or conducted until my sight is restored. In the la pledges, donations, and subscriptions, to of \$913 88, so generously contributed to reform, will be returned to my patrons acknowledgments. Should it please God to restore my

be my joy to use every faculty in the cause until the day of our redemption dawns.

DAVID RUGG Editor of the Mirror of Liberty, 251 Elizabet New York, Sept. 6th, 1841. N. B. Agents and subscribers who are for the first volume, are requested to ma as early as possible.

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